The Massillon Independent.

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NEW PENSION SYSTEM

Only Legitimate Cases to Receive Consideration.

TO PREVENT BILLS OF NO MERIT.

Will Relieve Pension Bureau of Large Amount of Labor—Speaker Henderson's Connection With the Reed Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—[Special.]—The pension committees of both houses have determined to restrict the consideration of pensions to legitimate cases and to prevent a flood of bills of no merit being brought forward and pressed at each session of congress. Both committees have adopted rules to relieve the members and clerks and the pension office of an immense amount of labor. Heretofore a senator or representative simply introduced a bill, and the committee did the rest. Under the new system to secure prompt consideration of a pension bill it will be necessary to have all facts relating to the claimant, such as his service, condition, etc., the application and action, if any before the pension bureau, his financial condition and income, all set forth in a petition and supported by a sworn statement. The necessity for these rules is shown by the thousands of bills introduced at each congress without any information to guide the committees as to the right of the claimant or his military service. It is just a coincidence that Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire is at the head of the pension committee of the senate and Representative Sulloway of the same state chairman of the invalid pensions in the house. The latter committee deals with pensions of the civil war, and a pension committee with all other pension cases, including those of the Spanish war and Philippine insurrection.

Henderson and the Rules.

My recent paragraph about Speaker Henderson and his connection with the Reed rules interested that gentleman, because, as he said, I was the first writer to bring out the fact that he helped to make those rules. As it was twelve years ago I naturally supposed the matter had been suggested before, but the speaker told me of this instance not generally known. After the contest for speaker had been settled in the Fifty-first congress Speaker Reed called together in frequent consultation his competitors for the nomination—William McKinley, Joseph G. Cannon and David B. Henderson. With them he went over the subject of rules very thoroughly, and all agreed that filibustering must cease and the house majority be allowed to do business. Out of these discussions were evolved the rules now in force, with such modifications as actual practice has proved necessary. The present speaker was selected by Mr. Reed as his chief lieutenant on the floor and senior floor member of the rules committee when Reed was elected the second time.

Proposed by a Wisconsin Member.

Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin tells this one on himself: It was after he had been in congress a short time and had made a study of the rules. He went up to Speaker Reed and said, "Mr. Speaker, I have studied the rules carefully and have some amendments here which I think will facilitate business." "Put them in the box, John, put them in the box," drawled the speaker, indicating the box at the clerk's desk where all bills and proposed legislation are placed by members. "But, Mr. Reed, I would like to have you look over these amendments. I think they are worth your attention," said Mr. Jenkins. "Well, to gratify you and as there is not much going on I'll look at your amendments." After reading them over he handed them back, saying in a fatherly manner: "Put them in your pocket, John; that is the best place for them. You don't seem to understand, John, that these rules were not designed to facilitate, but to obstruct, business"—this latter with some sarcasm. Mr. Jenkins says he has not attempted to amend the rules since.

Jessie Benton Fremont.

Senator Bard of California has varied the petition which he presented this year urging the payment of a claim of Jessie Benton Fremont. He shows that the wife of the great pathfinder and soldier has a valid claim against the government for valuable property taken, but he also adds that, although this woman is advanced in age and has physical infirmities necessitating retirement and seclusion, she is not forgotten. He quotes from an address delivered by the late President McKinley last summer at Los Angeles, in which a high tribute to Mrs. Fremont is paid, the president speaking of her in connection with her illustrious husband. Senator Bard also tells how the president called on Mrs. Fremont and paid his respects and conveyed the regards of Mrs. McKinley.

Has a Good Record.

It was an unusual circumstance the other day for the senate to meet at 11 o'clock, but it was done for the purpose of giving longer consideration to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty before the vote was taken. Quite an interesting feature of that meeting was the fact that H. H. Gilfry, who has been legislative clerk for twenty-two years, was ten minutes late. He had forgotten that the senate met at 11 o'clock instead of 12, the usual hour. Mr. Gilfry's record since he has been an officer is one day absent for business, one day for sickness and once late, that occasion being the one just referred to. He came to the senate from Oregon when the body was Democratic and the Webfoot State had a Democratic senator. ARTHUR W. DUNN.

INTEMPERANCE IN WORKING

A Too Strenuous Life In the Home. Every Woman a Mother to Herself.

Apropos of the query of a perplexed husband, "What can I do to keep my wife from overworking herself?" a Good Housekeeping writer says:

Intemperance is the greatest evil of the age—intemperance in working and resting, in eating and drinking. Many a so called temperance woman is intemperate in this respect. The morning test is the proper one to apply. The drunkard and glutton, the indolent and overworked, invariably feel most worthless in the morning, the time when temperate people are at their best. She is living right who wakens in the morning as the child does, with no ache in the muscles or in the heart or head.

The husband of a too hardworking woman meets with little sympathy. His moderation is a reproach to him. "Big, husky fellow!" the neighbors exclaim. "Why does he let his frail little wife work herself to death?" In many cases the question is not, "Why does he let her?" but, "How can he hinder her?" It is useless to ask this spendthrift of strength to save herself. She will not do so until she is a physical bankrupt. She is often the most unselfish of women, and all her labor is for others. It does not occur to her that she has no more right to waste the life that belong to her family than she has to waste the money that belongs to them.

Such a woman should be appealed to through her good sense and affection. Ask her if she is doing the right thing by you when she comes to the table too tired to eat or drops asleep in the evening when you are reading aloud. Tell her you would not allow any one to drive your horse too hard and that she is worth more than a million horses. Tell her that the element of companionableness is something she will take to heaven with her when she dies, when her thriving farm and spotless house may be given over to weeds and cobwebs. Ask her if her children will be as proud of her when she is a worn-out, anxious, ailing old woman as they would be if she were the sort of mother that you had a right to expect her to be when you married her. It is impossible to save a woman from overwork unless she can be made to feel ashamed of it.

One woman who has not a lazy bone or an overworked muscle in her body was forced the past spring to do nearly all her own housecleaning. She discovered by actual experiment that two hours' energetic muscular labor per day was all that she could bear without suffering herself and indirectly giving suffering to her family. Had she been a strong woman this would have seemed child's play; had she been an invalid it would have been an impossible feat. But belonging as she did to that great middle class, of which each of us knows at least a hundred representatives, she wisely fitted her burden to the back that was to bear it. A strenuous life is the finest thing in the world when accurately adapted to the individual capacity for strenuousness.

It might seem that this woman's housecleaning dragged insufferably, but although it took longer than usual, the chief actor in its accomplishment grew to enjoy it so much that she parted from it almost with reluctance.

It was Becky Sharp, was it not, who maintained that she had to be a mother to herself? I wish that in the best sense every woman could be induced to be a mother to herself.

English Walnut and Celery Salad.

For English walnut and celery salad shell enough nuts to make two cupfuls of the meats and boil them in salted water with a slice of onion, half a dozen pepper corns and a blade of mace for ten minutes; then turn them into a dish of cold water and remove the skins. Cut crisp celery into small pieces. For the stated amount of meats have three cupfuls of celery. Wipe the nuts with a soft cloth and mix them with the celery and a mayonnaise dressing. Serve each portion upon delicate lettuce leaves. This is a very delicious salad.

Traveling Hats of Cloth.

English traveling hats are making their appearance in various forms of frieze and camel hair cloth. These are tucked and stitched in quite a new and curious way, so that the ridges formed in the felt or frieze make quite a smart finish to the softly indented crowns and close curled turban brims that distinguish the new shapes.

A Flame Combination.

If a small quantity of chlorate of potash be powdered and mixed with an equal quantity of powdered sugar, a candle may be lighted by means of the mixture without matches.

Place a little of it in the depression around the wick of a candle that has been previously used and then touch the mixture with a glass rod the end of which has been dipped in oil of vitriol. It will burst into flame, lighting the candle.

Not So Brave.

Blobbs—He says he would rather fight than eat.

Slobs—Pugnacious, eh?

Blobbs—No; dyspeptic.—Philadelphia Record.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Ducks and geese need no grain when they have plenty of grass.

Chicken fatten faster on cooked food than on raw because it is more easily digested.

When soft feed is given to either young or old fowls, it should never be thrown on the ground.

When closely confined, the loose grain fed to fowls should be scattered among litter of some kind, so that they can scratch it out.

There is nothing so bad for the health and well being of poultry as confining them in close quarters and preventing them from taking needed exercise.

One of the most important items to insure success in the hatching of chickens in winter is to get the eggs from a flock of healthy and vigorous fowls.

There is better health among roving fowls because they get the food that is best for digestion and get the necessary grit to help the gizzard do its work.

When necessary to administer medicine by placing it in the drinking water, keep the birds from drink for several hours. They are then thirsty and more apt to get a good swallow.

The Last Execution at Tyburn.

The last execution on a permanent gallows in London took place at Tyburn on Nov. 7, 1783, the malefactor being one John Austin, condemned for highway robbery with violence. For centuries Tyburn had been the scene of executions for criminals condemned in Middlesex, and before the erection of the permanent gibbet occasional hangings had taken place, record existing of the hanging of Judge Tressilian and Nicholas Brembre at that place as far back as 1388.

The gallows consisted of three posts, and around it were open galleries, resembling race stands, in which seats were let. On account of the disgraceful scenes on the road, executions were transferred in 1783 to the area in front of Newgate, despite the objections of residents, and on Dec. 3 of that year the first hanging took place there, when no less than ten were executed.—London Chronicle.

An Interesting Relic.

In the matter of diminutive bank notes a correspondent sends an account of a curious note which he has in his possession. It is a card measuring 2 by 2½ inches, on one side of which is twice printed the word "Twopence," while on the other the sum is printed in words and figures round the border. In the middle is the following: "I promise to pay the bearer, on demand, twopence. By order of the Corporation of the City of New York, Feb. 20, 1790. D. Phœnix, City Treasurer."—London Graphic.

Insects and X Rays.

A writer in The American X Ray Journal tells of some unusual experiments upon insects with Roentgen rays. A box was made, half of wood and half of sheet lead. In the wooden half a number of larvæ of flies, bees, beetles and other insects were placed, and the box was then put in the field of the X rays. The insect colony at once became greatly excited, and after crawling to and fro finally emigrated to a worm to the leaden half of the box, where the rays could not penetrate. The experiment was repeated many times and always with the same result.

A similar experiment was tried with the blind larvæ of a certain species of beetle. A number of them were placed in an open cigar box, which also contained a metal box with an opening. No sooner were the rays turned on than the insects showed signs of distress. Their uneasiness increased, and in a little while they all sought refuge in the metal box. As the larvæ in the second experiment were entirely sightless their perception of the rays must take place through the nerves of the skin.

The Thing to Rin Awa' Wi' Sillar.

Wealth is a relative term. One man may be passing rich on £40 a year, and another may be miserably poor on £400. This was beautifully illustrated to me the other day, when, driving past a popular Ayrshire "place of drinks," I was hailed from the roadside by a man who claimed friendship on the strength of "living next door when we were boys." He was getting married, he said, and on that, I suppose, was feeling unusually happy.

"Man, come on in and let me staun you something," he said. "Don't think I've nae money. There's a pound note. Would you believe it, no' a week sin' I had hale £3; but, what wi' buying furniture and things, I've spent the ither twa. Aye, and afore the wadden's ower I believe that pound'll be melted tae. By gore, gettin' married's the thing to rin awa' wi' sillar. But come on in and hae a drink."—Glasgow Times.

Trees In Churches.

Two English churches possess trees growing within their walls. One is at Ross, the other at Kempsey, in Worcester. The latter tree is well developed and grows from the tomb of Sir Edmund Wilde, which stands on the left side of the chancel.

A City of Padlocks.

Irkutsk, Siberia, is a city of padlocks. There are more padlocks on the shutters and doors of an Irkutsk shop than can be found in an English city of 200,000. There are as many as three padlocks on some shop doors, and every lower story shutter bears from one to five. The padlocks weigh from one to fifteen pounds. The popular size is five pounds and two and one-half inches thick.

Urban Stupidity.

"Henry," said Uncle Amos from Upcreek, who was visiting his city nephew, "who's that man in the house on the other side of the street? Every morning he stands in front of a window an' shaves himself. He's done it now for three days hand running."

"I suppose that he has done it every morning for the last ten years, uncle," replied Henry.

"Has he lived there all that time?"

"Yes, and longer than that, for all I know. I've been here only ten years myself."

"Who is he?"

"I don't know."

"What does he foller?"

"I haven't the slightest idea, uncle."

Uncle Amos put on his hat and went out.

In an hour or two he returned.

"Henry," he said, "that chap's name is Horton. He runs an insurance office down town. He's wuth about $27,000, owns that house an' lot, belongs to the Presbyterian church, has three boys an' one girl, an' he's forty-six years old. I've found out more about him in an hour than you have in ten years. Blamed if I don't believe livin' in the city makes people stupid."—Chicago Tribune.

He Watched Them.

The following is one of the stories told about Eugene Field:

There were visitors in prospect one afternoon in the Field household and a strike in the culinary department. Mischief was at flood tide, and Mrs. Field was vainly endeavoring to be everywhere at once, when the man of "shaps and flats" appeared in the kitchen doorway with a folio in his hand.

"Oh, won't you watch those pies for me while I run upstairs an instant?" his wife exclaimed. "Be sure not to let the meringue scorch—it would ruin them; you'd better give me that book or they'll be burned to a crisp." With mock meekness Mr. Field allowed her to carry off his treasure. On returning she was horrified to find the oven door wide open and the rich, fluffy meringue flat, tough and leatherlike.

"They're ruined!" she exclaimed in dismay. "Why didn't you keep the oven door shut?"

"Keep the door shut!" Mr. Field repeated in very genuine amazement. "Why, you told me to watch them every instant, and I'd like to know how I could do that with the oven door shut!"—New York Times.

Sable Sheep.

Sable sheep are not frequently seen in England, but ebony lambs are plentiful in the Australian commonwealth. A colonial flockmaster had quite a number of black lambs, and he folded them in a range by themselves. He found that black lambs might not recur in a flock in generations and then recur suddenly. For example, where a black ram was used in a flock of white ewes the product was white lambs, with few exceptions, and where sire and dam were ebony colored the lambs were mostly white. And so the Australians gave up the attempt to found a sable flock. Where wool is dyed a deep color sable wool absorbs less dye and makes a more durable color. Still black fleece absorbs more sun rays than white, and black sheep are more seriously affected by heat.—London Live Stock Journal.

Speaker and Speakers.

There is a tale to the effect that while Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed wielded the gavel a gentleman took his little boy to the gallery of the house of representatives. Looking down upon the more numerous branch of the federal legislature the child asked, "Father, who is that large man sitting in the pulpit with a mallet in his hand?"

"He, my son," replied the fond parent, "is the house of representatives."

"And who are those other men sitting in semicircles around him?" inquired the tiny chap.

"They are the speakers of the house of representatives," answered paterfamilias.—Champ Clark in Leslie's Weekly.

Historical "Bulls."

Grave historical writers are occasionally guilty of what are called "Hibernicisms." The following passage occurs in a popular history of France:

"It is extremely doubtful whether this prince, Merovæus, ever existed at all, but he had a son, Childeric, whose existence is well authenticated."

The following is also from a historical work:

"Like Samson of old, who, armed only with the jawbone of an ass, put 1,100 Philistines to the sword."

Unsolicited Testimonials.

A Wheaton (Ill.) lady who had "tried everything in vain until I commenced taking your valuable remedy" has written, if the Wheaton News can be believed, the following testimonial to a country druggist who is booming a new tonic:

Dear Sir—Before taking your medicine I was too weak to spank the baby, but now I can lick my husband. Heaven bless you!

This reminds one of the Shakopee man who was nearly blind and took Dr. Sawyer's wonderful Elixir. He wrote:

Dear Sir—Before taking your Elixir I could not see six inches before my face. Yesterday I saw wood. I feel that I ought to let these facts be known. Send me another bottle.

Phineas E. Perkins of Mound Center, S. D., says that before trying the Snake Cure "he had not drawn a sober breath for twenty-five years." Last Sunday he drew several sober breaths, greatly to the astonishment of his wife and without injury to his health. He expects a perfect cure—some time.—Minneapolis Journal.

SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS.

How the Small Boy Succeeded In Breaking Bad News Gently.

"What do you want, little boy?"

"Is this where Mr. Upjohn lives, ma'am?"

"Yes."

"The Mr. Upjohn that runs the bank?"

"He is an officer in the bank."

"The Mr. Upjohn that went down town on a trolley car this morning?"

"I presume he went on a trolley car. What"—

"Is he the Mr. Upjohn that was in that horrible street car accident?"

"I haven't heard of his being in any street car accident."

"Didn't hear 'at he'd sprained his ankle jumpin' out o' the car when the train run into it?"

"No, my little boy; you frighten me. What has"—

"Didn't hear how he run into a drug store for a piece o' courtplaster to stick on a little cut he'd got over the eye?"

"Not at all. For mercy's sake"—

"He isn't in, is he, ma'am?"

"No; he's"—

"Name's John U. Upjohn, isn't it?"

"Yes, that's his name."

"Then he's the same man. He won't be here for an hour or two, I guess, 'cause he's stoppin' to have one o' his teeth tightened that got knocked a little bit loose when he was jumpin' out o' danger, y' know."

"Little boy, tell me the whole story. I think I can bear it now."

"Well, ma'am, he's in the hospittle with four ribs broke, an' one leg's in a sling, an' his nose is knocked kind o' sideways, but he's gettin' along all right, an' he'll be out again in about a month, an' here's a letter f'm the doctor tellin' y' all about it, ma'am."—Boston Traveler.

THE COOKBOOK.

A cup of butter means sixteen tablespoons. When we measure butter in a cup, we measure it packed solid.

One cup of sauce means one cup of liquid, regardless of the amount of thickening and butter that you use.

A novel and dainty way of cooking little new onions is to boil them and serve them on toast, similar to asparagus.

Stir all sauces with a wooden spoon until they thicken and begin to leave the sides of the pan. Add flavoring essences after taking the pot from the fire.

After boiling a ham let it cool in the water in which it was cooked. This helps to make it more tasty, moist and tender. The same rule applies to tongue or corned beef.

Sardines broiled in a chafing dish are nice for Sunday night suppers. Use just enough of the oil in the box to cover the bottom of the dish and keep the fish from sticking. When they are browned on both sides, sprinkle liberally with lemon juice and serve hot.

Carried Further.

Not long ago a lady was giving a lecture. Her subject was the human figure and the requirements in the way of proportion for beauty. She herself was of generous—one may say unwieldy—size, and her manner was supercilious and lofty. She was trying to demonstrate the relative sizes of the limbs as they really ought to be.

"For example," said she, "twice round my thumb"—she held it up—"once round my wrist; twice round my wrist, once round my neck; twice round my neck, once round my waist."

Here she paused, and a shrill voice from the audience exclaimed:

"Twice round your waist, once around Hyde park!"

The lecturer hastily passed on to another branch of the subject.—London Answers.

How Old Spiders Live.

Old spiders, which have neither web nor the materials to make one, often hunt about to find out the webs of other spiders, younger and weaker than themselves, with whom they venture battle. The invader generally succeeds and the younger spider is driven out to make a new web, and the old spider remains in possession until a stronger spider invades the web and drives it out. When thus dispossessed, the spider seldom ventures another attack, but tries to subsist upon the few insects that may fall accidentally into its clutches and eventually dies of hunger.

The Blind Leading the Blind.

Little Ina had always lived in the country until her parents moved to the seat of the State Normal college. Ina was sent to the "practice school" of that institution, where during one hour of each day she was taught by members of the senior training class.

When asked how she liked the school, she replied, "I love my regular teacher dearly, but I don't much like it when those false teachers come in."—Harper's Magazine.

His Ability.

"And how is my old school friend Bimson getting on?" said the man who had returned to his native city after a long absence.

"Oh, he's doing first rate."

"But he was such a bright boy we always expected he would display especial ability."

"Well, I don't know that he hasn't displayed especial ability."

"I never hear him mentioned in connection with any of your elections."

"No; that's just the point. He has shown ability to go ahead quietly and build up a business. He doesn't have to run for office."—Washington Star.

Long and Short Hair.

Homer wrote of the long haired Greeks by way of honorable distinction. Subsequently the Athenian cavalry and all Lacedæmonian soldiery wore long hair. The Parthians and ancient Persians wore long, flowing hair. The Franks and ancient Teutons considered long hair a mark of high birth. The Goths looked on long hair as a mark of honor and on short hair as a mark of thraldom. So did the Gauls, for which reason Julius Cæsar, when he subdued them, obliged them to cut their hair short in token of submission.

In England judges, the speaker of the house of commons and at one time the bishops wore long hair, while criminals and paupers wore short hair. On the other hand, Jewish priests during their time of service had their hair cut once a fortnight, and Roman slaves wore their hair and beard long, but shaved their heads when manumitted. Sailors who escaped from shipwreck shaved their heads as if manumitted from the sea. In Ezekiel v, 1, there is mention of a "barber's razor," with instructions to "thou, son of man, take thee a barber's razor and cause it to pass upon thine head and upon thy beard."

Poetry and Hogs.

This particular practical wife looks like a dream, but she is right up to the mark in business. One day just as the frost was on the pumpkin he came in. "Darling," he began, "I have just been thinking this is a most memorable day in our lives, both yours and mine. Do you know what it recalls?"

"No," she declared.

"What! Not remember this particular date?" he asked in horror and reproach. "Oh, surely you must."

She said again that she didn't, though to oblige him she would if she could, and he bowed his head and looked sorrowfully out of the window at the swaying trees loaded with red leaves.

"Don't say it!" he exclaimed. "Don't tell me you have no recollection of the serious import of this day. Think! See how I am impressed by the recollection. Surely you recall it."

A dawning light spread over her face. "I believe I do," she cried joyously. "Yes, it was just this time we killed hogs last fall."

He gave a hollow groan and left the room of his too, too practical wife. It was their wedding anniversary.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Good Bargain.

Sheridan, the celebrated playwright, who was no sportsman, having gone one day on a shooting excursion, everything flew before him and his gun, despite his effort to secure something for his bag. On his return home with an empty bag he saw a man, apparently a farmer, looking at a flock of ducks in a pool.

"What will you take," said Sheridan, "for a shot at those ducks?"

The man looked at him with astonishment.

"Will half a crown do?"

The man nodded and Sheridan gave him the half crown, taking his shot at the ducks. About half a dozen fell dead. As he was preparing to bag them he said to the man: "I think on the whole I made a good bargain with you."

"Why," said the man, "they're none o' mine."

Russian Peasant Weddings.

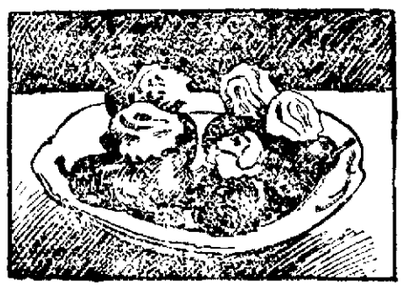
A peasant wedding in Russia means a festival for the whole village and often for the young people from neighboring villages as well.

Weeks before the eventful day the young girls assemble at the home of the bride to help her sew. The bridegroom comes with his men friends to treat them to nuts and sweets. Appropriate songs are sung, and the bridegroom's generosity is put to the test. One of the girls holds out to him a plate, and if he puts down a silver coin they sing him a song full of compliments, but if he gives copper and is known to be able to afford more mockery follows. The whole village is invited to the marriage ceremony, which is performed with all the ancient superstitious rites and solemnities.—Youth's Companion.

You can find almost any kind of boy except the one whose sympathies in a fight between a cat and dog are with the cat.—Atchison Globe.

An Attractive Touch on Pears.

The way in which whipped cream converts a simple dish into an elaborate one is shown in the cut from The New Idea Woman's Magazine. Pears that have been made toothsome and tender by careful stewing with sugar and a little water are increased in attractiveness to eye and palate by having a great spoonful of whipped cream heaped upon each one. Sweet apples, also stewed in the same manner, are



PEARS WITH CREAM.

vastly improved by a similar addition. The whipped cream is not only good, but pretty as well, and when both fruit and cream are thoroughly chilled the combination is almost equal to ice cream or some other dish that requires far more work to prepare.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DRESS AND FASHION

WHITE TAKES THE LEAD IN THE EARLY WINTER PARADE.

Whole White Costumes With Only a Touch of Color in the Hat—Lace Coats—The Long White Coat—Velvet Gowns Very Popular.

One of the distinctive novelties of the season is the coat of Irish guipure lace, and here is one model which adorned the parade of dress on the opening night of the recent horse show, according to the New York Sun, from which the following items are gleaned. It was worn with a black lace net skirt striped around with bias bands of taffeta silk from a little below the waist to the hem. These were graduated in width, of course, cut double and stitched only on the upper

IRISH LACE COAT AND NET SKIRT.

edge. The net was in a small flower pattern and daintily spangled with jet.

The velvet gowns, even though they must be plain in one sense of the word, were varied more than it would seem possible by the use of bands and tucks, and here is one example in dark blue with cord wide tucks as the only trimming except some handsome enameled buttons.

The lace vest shows very narrowly in almost all cases where there is any vest at all. Some of the velvet blouse waists fasten down one side below a very narrow round yoke of lace which is not much more than an extension of the collar band.

White is the seal of fashion this season, without doubt, and pale blue ranks next, if the horse show is any measure as to what a woman is to wear. All white hats were very much worn with the white gowns in the evening, and white cloth hats with fur brims were a feature of dress in the afternoon.

In general, the skirts of the dressy gowns are even longer than they were last season, sweeping out into full, rounded trains very fluffy in finish. Some of the black lace gowns are embroidered in medallions of colored flowers done in silk. The idea of using ecru with white has developed this season, and when it is properly arranged it is very pretty and exceedingly good style.

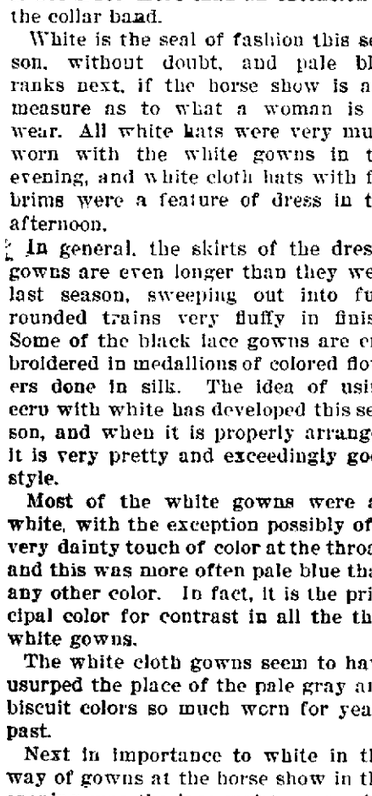
Most of the white gowns were all white, with the exception possibly of a very dainty touch of color at the throat, and this was more often pale blue than any other color. In fact, it is the principal color for contrast in all the thin white gowns.

The white cloth gowns seem to have usurped the place of the pale gray and biscuit colors so much worn for years past.

Next in importance to white in the way of gowns at the horse show in the evening was the lace waist worn with any sort of light cloth skirt.

It is well to mention right here that the long, loose coat of white cloth is the swell evening wrap for the young woman's wear especially

The short coat and a blouse bodice which answers all purposes of a coat are the two prevailing styles, particularly for the velvet skirt trimmed with bands, as these extend up half the length of the skirt.



A VELVET GOWN

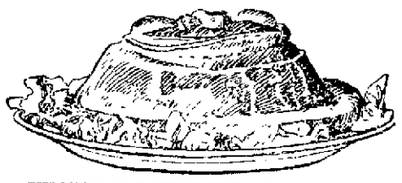
What is called the Eton blouse is a popular waist model for both velvet and cloth gowns and usually has the narrow vest, which may be of the same cloth or velvet embroidered, of lace or of white cloth, also embroidered.

CHICKEN PIE.

One of the Favorite Dishes of the Season Temptingly Presented.

Chicken pie comes well to the front among favorite dishes at the festivities of the New Year's tide, and for one of extra attractions in form and filling the Boston Cooking School Magazine gives the following recipe: For a large pie make two pounds of puff paste, using three-fourths of a pound of butter to a pound of flour. Roll one-third of this into a sheet (oval or round, as suits the fancy) one-third of an inch thick and trim to the desired shape and size. Scallop the edge or leave it plain. Put the paste upon the baking sheet and spread over it a large piece of cheesecloth. Roll excelsior into small balls and place these closely together on the cloth about three inches from the edge, one layer above another and each layer smaller than the one below to give shape to the vol-au-vent. Pin the cloth smoothly about these, then roll out the rest of the paste into a sheet one-fourth of an inch thick. Cut off two or three three-fourths inch ribbons of paste, also crescent and diamond shaped pieces for decoration and roll the rest of the paste a little thinner. Spread this over the cloth filled with excelsior, first lightly scoring the paste all around about six inches from the center to indicate a cover, trim the paste to meet loosely the under crust, brush with water and press the upper crust firmly upon it. Brush the crust on both sides of the scoring with cold water and press upon it the ribbons of paste. Brush the under sides of the crescent and diamond shaped pieces with cold water and put them in place inside of the ribbons. Let chill half an hour on ice; then put into a hot oven, protecting the top of the pie. When well risen, reduce the temperature of the oven and bake in all about forty minutes.

When cooled slightly, with a sharp knife cut around the crust in the scoring between the ribbon and take off



CHICKEN PIE WITH CELERY GARNISH.

the cover. Draw the pin from the cloth and remove the excelsior, the cloth and any uncooked paste. When ready to serve, reheat and fill with chicken heated in a hot sauce. The chicken may be in large pieces, from which the bones have been taken, or in cubes of the size used in filling patty cases.

Three chickens will be needed to fill a pie of this size. If the pie is to be served cold, it may be filled with bits of chicken and aspic jelly. The jelly should be cold, but not quite set, when it is turned into the pie alternately with the meat. Cubes of tongue and cooked mushrooms may also be added.

In making the filling for hot chicken pie, for a quart of sauce (which is enough for about three pints of meat) melt half a cup of butter and cook in it half a cup of flour. When frothy, add gradually three cups of chicken liquor seasoned and flavored with onion, celery, carrot and parsley, and half a cup of cream. When the sauce has simmered five or six minutes, remove from the fire and stir into it two or three beaten yolks of eggs diluted with a second half cup of cream. Add the chicken and let stand over hot water until the whole is very hot. Turn into the pastry and put the cover in place and garnish with lettuce hearts, celery plumes or parsley. If brown sauce be desired, brown the butter with onion, carrot, celery and parsley; then brown the flour in the butter and finish as before. Lemon juice is a good addition in either case.

Mince Pies.

Chop fine two pounds of tender boiled beef and one pound of beef suet; pare, core and chop fine four pounds of sour apples; seed two pounds of raisins and cut in halves; wash thoroughly two pounds of currants; cut one pound of citron fine; grate the yellow rind of three lemons and add the juice of one, and add also three pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, two of cinnamon, one of nutmeg, one of salt and one of ginger. Mix all thoroughly together, then add one pint of any fruit jelly preferred and enough of the meat broth to moisten well. Cook all very slowly together, stirring constantly to prevent scorching. Seal in glass cans, and it will keep safely, age only adding richness to its flavor, says The Ladies' World.

Poultry In Perfection.

Not long ago I read a recipe for preparing poultry which began thus: "Kill the turkey one day and parboil to be ready for roasting the next."

Now, according to all southern culinary traditions as I know them, such teaching is rank heresy. Poultry should never be parboiled. In order to preserve its full flavor the bird, whatever it may be, should be killed, plucked and carefully drawn and hung up by the legs in a cool, airy place until perfectly tender. And here I give the secret of an old fashioned southern cook for discovering when it is tender: Pinch the skin. If it adheres to the flesh, the bird is still tough, but if it leaves the flesh readily the bird is ready for the oven, says a South Carolina housekeeper in Table Talk.

Hot Cheese Sandwiches.

Finely cut one-half cupful of fresh, soft cheese, season it with a dash of cayenne and a little salt and mash it to a smooth paste with cream. Spread it between delicate oblong slices of bread. Heat some butter in a frying pan and cook the sandwiches on both sides. Serve very hot immediately after taking them from the pan.

HARD PROBLEM SOLVED.

Invention of Pump That Throws a Continuous Stream.

If plans that are now maturing are consummated, Los Angeles will soon have one of the largest pump manufacturing plants in the country. One of the oldest citizens of the city, S. W. Luitwieler, has invented and secured patents on a pump that produces a continuous stream. It is thought that the new invention will revolutionize the system of pumping, and it is proposed to start their manufacture in that city, says the Los Angeles Herald.

One of the great problems that has baffled mechanics for many years has been to devise a pump that would produce a continuous stream. Mr. Luitwieler's invention is said to have attained this result.

The advantages of the pump are said to be many, and it is claimed that the applications to which the pump may be put are as numerous as the kinds of pumping that need to be performed. Several United States patents have been granted on machines involving the same principle as this pump, and other patents have been applied for. Patents on this pump, which has been named the Triumph, have been granted in France, Belgium and Germany. Other patents are now pending in Great Britain and Mexico.

PERFUME AND THE VOICE.

An Odd Discovery Credited to a Berlin Throat Specialist.

An eminent throat specialist in Berlin has discovered that the perfume of certain strong smelling flowers is particularly dangerous to the voice. He specially mentions the violet, the rose, the lily of the valley, the narcissus and the white lilac. He asserts that a singer can never sing so clearly in a room where the scent of flowers prevails.

The well known vocalist Marie Sasse informed her doctor that once between acts she lost her voice from smelling violets. Christine Nilsson discovered that the perfume of roses impaired her voice and carefully removed all strong smelling flowers from her house. Similar testimony is given by the famous bass singer Delmas.

Mme. Rene Richard, the great Paris teacher of singing, noticed that girls who came to her classes wearing flowers always sang better when the flowers were removed into another room. Faure, another great authority, says violets are most dangerous, their perfume being as hurtful as tobacco or alcohol.

Secret of Liqueurs Learned.

Herr Busse, a chemist of Hamburg, says he has discovered the secret of making two famous liqueurs, chartreuse and benedictine. Until the time of this discovery the secrets were solely in the possession of the French monks who made these liqueurs. Herr Busse makes the claim that he can produce the real article at one-quarter the price now demanded for that which comes from France.

ENGINEERING

The latest report of the Suez Canal company calls attention to modern improvements to meet the requirements of navigation which will be inaugurated in the near future. The deepening of the channel thirty-one feet has been begun, and it is contemplated to light the canal by electricity, so as to let the traffic proceed at night. To meet these expenses and those of a few minor improvements a new loan of $4,025,000 will be negotiated.

Since the opening of the Suez canal but little has been done in following the development of navigation. The year 1900 showed no increase in revenues, and the traffic in late years has been almost at a standstill.

Transoceanic navigation has for some time realized that the use of small steamers for long distances leaves but a small margin of profit even on high rates of freight transportation. Vessels of large tonnage, however, were unknown at the time of the opening of the Suez canal, and the depth of the canal is insufficient for them, which is given as the reason that the year 1900 shows no increase in traffic. This is to be remedied by modern reforms, the principal of which will be the enlargement of the cannel.

A Nonexplosive Boiler.

A feature of a new steam engine exhibited at the Glasgow exhibition is a "nonexplosive" boiler, which is built upon a new principle. The essential point is the reduction of the water space to the smallest possible limit and the retention of large reserve steam power by the use of copper slabs as heat reservoirs. The slabs are placed in the furnace and their outer surfaces exposed to the hot gases. The feed water, having been previously heated in a cooler part of the boiler, is forced by a pump into passages in the copper slabs provided for the purpose, where it is instantly transformed into steam. According to the inventor should any sudden demand for steam arise it is only necessary to force in more water, the heat stored in the copper slabs being sufficient to promptly evaporate the required larger amount.

The Cleptoscope.

An Italian engineer, M. Triulzi, has devised a special instrument, the cleptoscope, whereby it is possible for the crew of a submarine boat to ascertain what is progressing on the surface while submerged. It comprises a tube fitted with crystal prisms in a special manner. Severe experiments were carried out with the apparatus on board the submarine Il Delphino in the presence of the Italian minister of marine. Photographs of objects on the surface were successfully obtained.

WOMAN'S NEW FADS.

Her Changed Walk and Handshake. The Latest Way With the Muff.

Woman changes not only form to suit the season, but her manner as well. Artists marvel at the sudden new curves and hollows that she develops apparently at will, and philosophers ask how such things can be accomplished. This winter is witnessing many decided changes in walk and in the various fads of dress, but, above all, in the manner of greeting between women friends.

Time was not long ago when women kissed when they met. On all occasions—at weddings, funerals and receptions—the kiss was alike in evidence, but it grew to be a back number, and then women who had never shaken hands in former days began to grasp each other's hand in most cordial masculine fashion.

Then some one elevated the handshake, and it mounted higher and higher and moved from right to left in pump handle style. Then there was a time when women thrust their faces toward each other as though they were trying to see the exact depth of the complexion and hair tinting the friend was using. This season marks an entirely new departure.

Those who like to be up to date in such things are practicing the new handshake as low as the waist line, with the arm and body drawn back with a suggestion of reserve in the attitude. It is the very newest thing in greetings, and those slow people who have only just grown accustomed to the very high rotary handshake will have to unlearn the old fashion and cultivate a modification of the old.

The feminine walk of the season has changed about absolutely from the athletic swinging gait of the summer, with its startling manner of elevating the skirts from the ground, to a most rigid poise of the body from the hips up to the head.

Another fad of the season that reformers are already viewing with apprehension is the trailing skirt that is no longer hoisted in alarming fashion over one hip, but now trails its silken or velvet length upon the pavement.

One reason for this, says a writer in the New York Sun, is that every woman carries a muff and has no free hand for her skirt. Another reason is that the manner of raising the skirt had grown so remarkably and was carried to such an extreme by many women wishing to be conspicuous that women of taste have chosen to let their skirts trail as they pass to their carriages.

Some Smart Millinery.

Of these three hats, originally depicted in Vogue, the lower has a soft sable

A TRIO OF NEW HATS

crown and brim, with underbrim facing of pale blue tulle in tiny folds, and a brown ostrich plume draping the left side. With this is worn a sable neck piece with cluster tails.

The middle hat is in black camel's hair felt, black satin ribbon and rhinestone buckle. The poppy leaf boa shades from black to pale gray.

The upper figure is a turban, with white lace draped at the brim, mink scarf trimming and white tulle facing.

Society's Calling Time.

Evening calls have gone out of fashion, says a New York exchange, but a man can leave his card as late as 6 o'clock. If you are told at the door that the lady begs to be excused, you need not feel in the least offended, and she will understand that you could not call earlier. Between 5 and 6 is the really correct time for a man to pay a visit in New York. From 3 to 5 is the time when ladies pay visits upon one another.

Evening Wraps.

There has been a perfect rage for evening wraps made chiefly of lace, and even now lace will play a very important part in the evening cloak or carriage wrap of the present season. Panne with variations will be used again, and the hood shaped domino will be as popular as ever, trimmed with deep bands of fur.

Rice Griddlecakes.

One cup of sweet milk, one cup of warm boiled rice, two eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately), one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of melted butter and flour enough to make a thick batter.

THE NEW SLEEVES.

One Can Have Anything One Wants In the Way of a Sleeve.

If you study the new fashions, it is plain at first glance that there are no radical changes and very little that is really new in the gowns; but, according to the New York Sun, the dress designers must have some field for action, so they are practicing on the sleeves with manifold results, some of which the journal mentioned enumerates as follows:

There is some limit to the size, but some of the models are fearfully made. You can literally have anything you may chance to want in the way of sleeves, even to the one which is very full above the elbow and very close fitting below. This, for soft, thin materials, is really very quaint, the lower portion being in different material from the upper, with a contrast in col-

FASHIONABLE SLEEVES.

or. This sleeve pouches a little where it gathers over the elbow and is tucked down in short, vertical lines at the top, giving it a very pretty effect. However, the extreme bouffant effect at the elbow is the prevailing feature, whether you have a bell or a bishop sleeve.

Surprises greet you on every hand when you look for sleeves. Sometimes the fullness is shirred in at the elbow, and a long cuff of lace with a frill falling over the hand forms the lower part.

The sleeve which is close fitting above the elbow, flowing in shape just below it and finished with a baggy undersleeve of lace or chiffon made with a fancy wristband, is one of the most popular models for dressy gowns.

Another pretty sleeve for dressy gowns ends midway between the shoulder and the elbow, being slashed up in a short V directly on top of the arm and finished around the edge with hand embroidery, Persian embroidered bands, applique lace or any other decoration. Below this there is a full sleeve of chiffon tucked diagonally the entire length in half inch tucks and gathered into an embroidered wristband.

Puffed sleeves ending midway between the elbow and the wrist are shown in some of the dressy afternoon gowns. Another model in cloth is close fitting above the elbow and puffed below, the last puff, which gathers in at the wristband, being the largest. A few of the many variations in sleeves are shown in the illustration.

The Gentle Art of Pedicure.

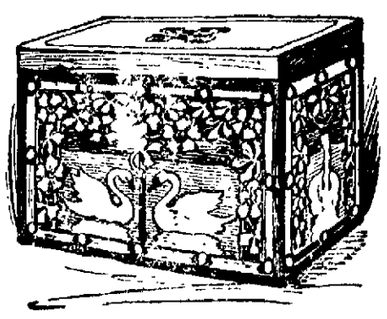
Some one "discovered" that bare feet strengthen the system and also allow the foot to grow beautifully, according to nature's outline instead of the shoemaker's. Thus came the sandal into society last summer. In preparation for what may be a sweeping change of front and foot next season women are as a consequence giving more attention to the gentle art of pedicure than our grandmothers would have thought possible or polite. As an effect, beautifully cared for feet will soon become as general as the manicured perfections of the modern hand, for whose polished pink nails and satin smooth cuticle we are, in the first instance, indebted, so the foreign fashion authorities concede, to the daintiness of the up to date American.

Jewelry of the Season.

As to jewels, we may still give the preference to pearls and diamonds, while rubies, emeralds and the ever popular turquoise are all considered fashionable. We cannot all run to ropes of the fashionable stones, but the imitation gems, especially in the case of pearls, have become so almost perfect as to defy detection except by an expert in gems, and the designs alone in many pieces of imitation jewelry elicit admiration apart from the beauty of the stone. Fashionable women are wearing many false stones.

Poker and Stained Work.

The sketch of a little wooden box decorated with poker work and staining should lead many to attempt to carry out something of this kind. The combination of poker work and staining is not so frequently made as it



A BOX POKER WORKED AND STAINED.

should be. The poker work machine, in addition to giving bold outlines, gives dark shadow, and combined with gilt, which may be put on the burned parts, and with rich coloring often gives most successful results.

HYGIENE

It appears from the recent remarks of a medical correspondent, says Health, that he has been called in recently by several married women who say they suffer from a peculiarly irritable kind of headache which has begun to trouble them.

The husbands of nearly all of them told him privately that they had never found their wives so disagreeably snappish. Anything seemed to annoy them, especially when they had their hats on. When the correspondent in question asked to see these hats, he found them very much alike—large structures of straw, with masses of flowers and ribbons towering high into the air.

The weight in itself is too heavy for the delicate cranium of a woman, but worst of all is the anxiety the lady must feel in keeping such a thing poised on her head. He prescribed the usual remedies for what these women called the migraine, but strongly advised them to put aside such headgear and wear light, reasonable bonnets. Some of them did; others did not and, on the authority of the correspondent, are getting more snappish and disagreeable every day, to such an extent as to threaten the domestic peace.

In conclusion this gentleman says that, although he is no alarmist, he is of the opinion that the exaggerated hats, overladen with ornaments, which many now wear are responsible for a good deal of the peevishness, fretfulness and incipient mental aberration which characterize so many of the fair sex who pride themselves on being always in fashion.

Perfuming Oneself.

The Lancet says that we should not be too hasty in condemning as foppish and useless the using of perfume on the person or handkerchief. The basis of most perfumes is spirit and an essential oil, both of which have a powerful antiseptic action, so that a liberal use of perfume, especially on the handkerchief, is quite in line with modern bacteriological teaching. Besides this The Lancet suggests that there is no abstract reason why we should not make an attempt to be especially agreeable to our friends by smelling nicely as well as by looking or talking nicely.

Automobiles In Warfare.

The employment of automobiles by the German army during recent maneuvers proved a conspicuous success. Seventeen motor cars of various designs were requisitioned, and the military authorities intend to favor their more extensive utilization for the generals in command and their aids-de-camp. The steam lorries used for the transportation of ammunition and the commissariat did not prove so satisfactory, but this was probably due to the bad state of the roads and the unusually severe tests to which they were submitted.

Remarkable Caves In France.

Two remarkable caves have been discovered in France by Messrs. Capitan and Breuil in which the walls are covered with drawn and painted figures of the paleolithic epoch. These are mostly figures of animals, and some of them have been drawn with striking correctness.

New Method In Liquid Fuel.

A new method of burning liquid fuel has been devised by a firm in London. It is called the hydroleum system, and by means of it all descriptions of liquid hydrocarbons, from petroleum to the various tars and tar refuse, are consumed with an entire absence of smell and smoke.

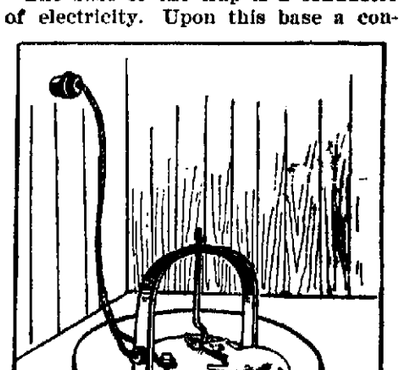
Graphiol, a Lubricant.

Bavarian railways oil locomotives with graphiol, a mixture of thick oil, with a twentieth of its weight of powdered graphite, and report effective lubrication at 1 per cent of the cost with oil alone.

UNIQUE INVENTIONS

An inventor has conceived the idea of killing mice and rats by electricity and has to that end devised an electrocuting trap, says The Scientific American.

The base of the trap is a conductor of electricity. Upon this base a con-



ELECTRICAL MOUSETRAP.

ducting platform is placed, separated from the base by an insulating material. An arched bait holder is electrically connected with the base. Wires leading from any convenient source of electricity are connected with the base and the superposed platform in open circuit.

When the rat leaps upon the platform and snatches the bait, the circuit is closed, and the entire current passes through its body.

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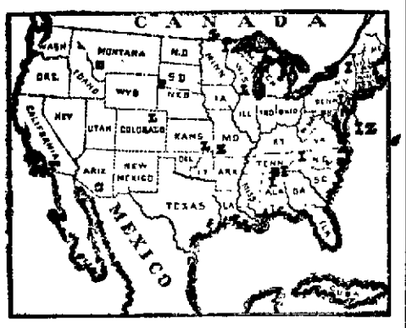
THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT,—SEMI-WEEKLY.

The chief ores found in the United States are those of iron, copper, lead and zinc, with tin as an interesting occurrence of little or no amount.

The ores of the first importance, says a writer in Popular Science News, are those of iron. There are four important ores of iron—magnetite or magnetic iron ore, hematite or red iron ore, limonite or brown iron ore, often called brown hematite, and siderite or spathic iron.

Next to iron the most important ores are those of copper. The enormous increase in the amount of this metal used, due to the new age of electricty, has increased the output enormously.



ORE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.
[C, copper; I, iron; L, lead; Z, zinc; T, tin.]

The chief ores are the native metal, the sulphides chalcopyrite and chalcocite, with some rarer ones, and the carbonates. Peculiarly enough, too, the native copper is the ore of the noted Lake Superior copper region, the sulphides are the ores of the Montana copper district in the vicinity of Butte, and the carbonate, often with the red oxide cuprite, are the important copper bearing minerals of Arizona and the southwest.

The chief lead ores are the sulphide, galena, and the carbonate, cerusite, called white lead ore. It is seldom white, but that is the name of it, for it is the white lead of commerce when purified. Galena is the chief lead ore of southern Missouri and Colorado, while cerusite is found in Colorado and Arizona.

The two important zinc regions of the United States are Sussex county, N. J., and southwestern Missouri. The New Jersey ores are exceedingly rare and peculiar ores, occurring in quantity at no other known locality in the world. The chief ore is the red oxide, zincite. The chief ore of Missouri is the sulphide, sphalerite, called "jack" or blende by the miners.

Tin is no longer mined in the United States. The mines of South Dakota could never be made to pay, and the California deposit became too low in grade to continue working.

Action of Ammonia on Metals.

At temperatures of 600 to 1000 degrees ammonia has been found to act on platinum, gold, silver, copper, iron, nickel and cobalt. In every case the metal was disintegrated completely and quickly, while much of the ammonia was resolved into its elements. Copper and iron rods of one-quarter of an inch were penetrated to the center in thirty minutes.

Tempering.

Tempering of steel can be done in two ways, one by hardening it first by plunging into cold water and then drawing the temper and the other by plunging the redhot steel into various liquids directly. The temperature of such fluids and their capacities of drawing off heat regulate the degree of temper obtained.

Fun With the X Ray.

The X ray and the slot machine are modern utilities that have finally combined their energies to make a sidewalk show for the curious possessor of the nickel indispensable to operation, says The Western Electrician. The apparatus includes a vertically mounted fluoroscope which may be used when the tube is made active by dropping a nickel in the slot. The passerby who desires to see the bones of his hand or wrist makes his contribution and places his hand in the proper position. The machine does the rest. With the exception of the fluoroscope the necessary parts are inclosed, with suitable openings.

Why Drowning Men Claw the Air.

An explanation of the invariable habit of the drowning to reach after the intangible, which has been described as "catching after straws," is explained by the evolutionists as an unconscious return to the instinctive habits of man's arboreal ancestry—the tree inhabiting apes. When consciousness fades, he loses his acquired habits, including those inherited from a more recent ancestry, and reverts to the instinctive habits of the frightened monkey who seeks safety by clutching the nearest limb of the tree from which he is in danger of falling.

A New Method of Destroying Rats.

A curious story comes from Lisbon. It appears that the city became infested with rats and that cats, traps and poisons proved of no avail. Finally the authorities commissioned the municipal doctors to inoculate the rats with some infectious disease. A suitable virus, harmless to man, having been found, a few rats were caught, inoculated and released. The experiment, so the account says, proved a great success, the bacillus spread rapidly, and the rats died so fast that in a short time the city was free from the pest.

Nantoyok, a New Resin.

A new balsamic resin called "nantoyok" and resembling storax has been obtained from a Burma tree and promises to be industrially useful.

POWER OF OUR RIVERS.

Some Interesting Facts That Are Not Generally Known.

What are the water power possibilities of the rivers of the United States?

The hydrographers of the United States geological survey will soon be able to answer this question, for they have been engaged in its determination for two years.

In these two years the engineers, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, have measured the volume from day to day upon every considerable river between Maine and southern California, and with this great mass of information in hand they will be able to tell a prospective mill or factory builder just what assistance may be secured from the water at different seasons of the year.

For instance, the gauge readings on Deep river at Montcure, N. C., for last year show the following interesting facts:

At its minimum volume the river would have developed but 1,128 horsepower, and in its maximum volume it would have developed 61,640 horsepower. There would have been but one day upon which 1,232 horsepower could not have been realized, about 200 days on which 5,000 horsepower could not have been realized and 250 days upon which 10,000 horsepower could not have been realized. All these figures are for continuous power, night and day. By storing the water at night and using it only by day the horsepower could be doubled. For instance, 10,000 horsepower could have been realized in this way at Monteure last year on 100 days, and the power would have fallen below that on 200 days.

THE HUMAN EYE'S RANGE.

A Unique Way of Determining Our Optical Possibilities.

The range of the human eye, according to a writer in The Ledger Monthly, may be judged from a consideration which gives us at the same time a good idea of the scope of animal structure.

Supposing that an individual of every known species were to take its stand, the two species respectively, the next larger and the next smaller than itself, the smallest known animal at one extremity of the line and the largest standing at the other, and then supposing we were to ask which creature occupies the middle place, having as many degrees of size below it as above and as many above it as below, that place would be found to be occupied by the common house fly.

What a stupendous optical instrument must that be which, assisted with a few brass tubes and disks of glass, shall discern a creature as much smaller than a fly as a fly is smaller than an elephant!

No More Spoiled Preserves.

Practical and simple is the device for preserving food which has now been invented by a scientist. It is in the form of an invertible jar which is designed to contain an antiseptic preserving liquid and which consists of two telescoping sections, the walls and outer end of which are air and liquid tight. In this way when the jar is in one position the preserving liquid will rest on the closed end of the intersection, and when the jar is inverted the liquid will rest on the closed end of the outer section and in that position will form a liquid seal which will prevent any air from entering.

Dr. Nemec thinks he has discovered certain special features in the living matter of cells which appear to warrant the conclusion that plants possess structures corresponding to the nerve fibers of animals.

Sir J. Burdon Sanderson long ago proved that the movements of the Venus' flytrap leaves gave much of the same electrical reactions as do muscular movements in the animal. Whatever be the exact source of the movements, it is to the living matter (or protoplasm) of the plant that we must look for the discovery of the real seat of the action.

Fine threads of protoplasm pass through the cell walls and bring the various series of cells into close connection. These threads of living matter may develop the function performed by nerves in animals—that of conveying stimuli. As a sensitive plant can be rendered insensible by making it respire ether, the identity of animal and plant sensation is strongly indicated.

Causes of Malaria.

Dr. Karl Peters, who has seen as much of equatorial Africa as most explorers, says that while mosquitoes may do their part in causing malaria, drinking stagnant water and breathing air that blows over swamps of such water also produce it, as he knows from experience at a station where there were no mosquitoes whatever.

The Deterioration of Paper.

The subject of the deterioration of paper has lately been studied by a committee of the London Society of Arts. The introduction of wood fiber as a basis for paper has very much limited the life of such papers, and the higher priced papers have a short life also on account of the chemicals employed in their manufacture.

A Champion Tree.

A French paper reports a tree of the cypress family, in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, that is 155 feet in circumference at six feet from the ground. It is not far from the famous Mitla ruins.

THE SCIENCE OF SLEEP.

Various Theories Advanced to Account for Its Causation.

It is a curious fact, but one by no means astonishing, that until of late days a satisfactory explanation of sleep and its causation was hardly to be met with within the bounds of physiological science.

Anæmia of the brain was regarded as the origin of our slumbers, but it became clear that this bloodlessness was to be regarded rather as a result of some other and more primary process than as itself a true or direct cause of sleep.

The theory has been revived that sleep is due to the liberation into the blood of certain substances which are manufactured by certain glands—these are not defined, by the way—with the result that our brain cells are sent dozing.

Alongside this view may be placed that other which supposed that a greater amount of carbonic acid gas being produced as the result of bodily work—or a want of elimination of this product being represented—we went to sleep because our brain cells were thus numbed by the gas.

I think, says a writer in the London Chronicle, that these "poisoning" sleep theories will not hold water. Far more rational is the simple view that fatigue of our brain cells is the real cause which sends us into the arms of "the drowsy god."

Self Extinguishing Gas Burner.

An invention which saves life by removing the danger of death is always welcome. There has recently been patented a gas burner so constructed that the gas may be blown out without any serious results following. Like many another useful device, the principle is exceedingly simple. Every one knows that heat expands metals and cold contracts them, but no one had previously thought of applying the principle to a gas burner. With this arrangement, however, the gas may be blown out and within a minute the absence of heat will cause the metal of the burner to contract and thus close a valve, which shuts off the gas completely.

A Wonderful Clock.

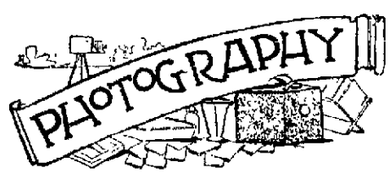
To the list of remarkable clocks in the world that just completed by a Bohemian in Chicago who has been at work on it for nineteen years will have to be added. It is more than 18 feet high and is 15 feet square at the base. A miniature earth circles round the dial and turns on its axis every twenty-four hours, while the sun, moon, Venus, Mars, Saturn and other planets are represented in their proper relative places. When the clock strikes, a door opens and a procession of all the students of the United States issues, followed by figures which symbolize its growth.

Progress In Taxidermy.

Of recent years great progress has been made in the reproduction of the naked skin parts of certain bird forms and mammals. This is done by the use of special preparations into which may enter wax various pigments and other materials. By the use of these and much else employed by the skilled artist in taxidermy the wattles and combs of fowls, the practically naked heads of turkeys, vultures and condors, are reproduced so as to have every possible appearance of the structures referred to as they appear in life.

Longest Street Railroad.

To the Argentine Republic belongs the distinction of having the longest street railroad in the world. It runs from Buenos Ayres to San Martin, a distance of eighty-two kilometers, and horses furnish the motive power.

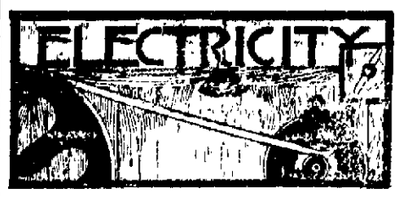


Those who have experienced the annoyance of having blue prints discolored and blurred by rain, droppers in mines and moisture in general will, says Mines and Minerals, appreciate a simple and inexpensive method of waterproofing the prints which renders them completely impervious to weather and water. The waterproofing medium is refined paraffin and may be applied by immersing the print in the melted wax or, more conveniently, as follows:

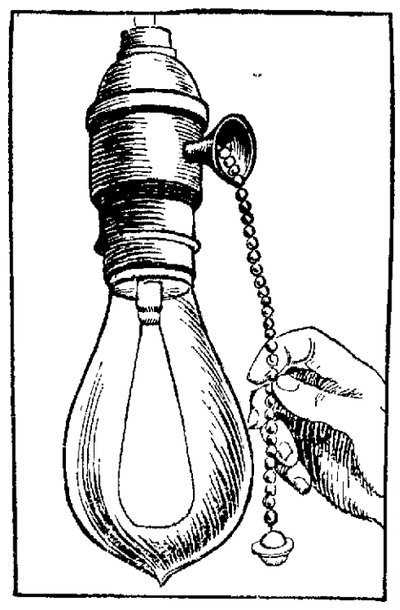
Immerse in melted paraffin until saturated a number of pieces of an absorbent cloth a foot or more square and then withdraw and cool. They are then ready for use at any time. To apply a blue print spread one of the saturated cloths on a smooth surface, place the dry print on it, with a second waxed cloth on top, and iron with a moderately hot flatiron. The paper immediately absorbs the paraffin until saturated and becomes translucent and highly waterproofed. The lines of the print are intensified by the process, and there is no shrinking or distortion. As the wax is withdrawn from the cloths more can be added by melting small pieces directly under the hot iron.

By immersing the print in a bath of melted paraffin the process is hastened, but the ironing is necessary to remove the surplus wax from the surface unless the paper is to be directly exposed to the weather and not to be handled. The irons can be heated in most offices by gas or over a lamp, and a supply of saturated cloths obviates the necessity of the bath.

This process, which was originally applied to blue prints to be carried by the engineer corps in wet mines, is equally applicable to any kind of paper and is convenient for waterproofing typewritten or other notices to be posted up and exposed to the weather.



An electric light when hung quite high is necessarily wasteful for the reason that it is a matter of considerable inconvenience to turn off the current. Of course in such instances a wall switch button may be used, but this entails, says The Scientific American, more or less elaborate wiring and more expensive attachments in the lamp socket. The thumbscrew with which most of the lamp sockets are fitted at present is the most simple and economical arrangement which can be devised and answers all purposes where the lamp is within easy reach. It is, however, inadequate where it is



CHAIN PULL ELECTRIC LIGHT.

found necessary or desirable to hang the lamp beyond the ordinary reach, because in order to turn it off after use it is necessary to secure a chair or ladder.

With the chain pull just brought out this matter is solved in a very simple manner. The socket is supplied with a make and break attachment of the sliding kind, operated by means of a chain of any desirable length. One pull of this chain extinguishes the light, and the next turns it on.

A 184 Mile Power Arm.

The longest electric power transmission line in the country and probably in the world up to two and a half years ago was probably that from the San Bernardino mountains eighty miles to Los Angeles, Cal. Now there has been opened a line from the upper Yuba river, in the same state, to Oakland, a distance of 140 miles, while by a temporary connection to San Jose power is actually carried 184 miles.

Lighting Carriages by Electricity.

Carriages lighted by electricity promise to be used in the near future, says Electricity. The lights will illuminate the interior of the vehicles in addition to the ordinary carriage lights at either side of the coachman's box. Three small batteries are placed under the coachman's seat. At the side of the box is a small switchboard by which the coachman can illuminate the interior of the carriage at will. In the center of the top of the carriage is a small electric bulb which casts a light of one candle power.

Harnessing the Ocean.

The wave motion of the sea is utilized to run an electric lighted buoy at the mouth of the river Elbe in the North sea. The least motion of the water is sufficient to generate the electric current, which when not needed passes to storage batteries. The success in this case and in the generating of electricity by means of floats off the shore of Los Angeles, Cal., says Electricity, is encouraging to the belief that the power of the waves will later be made valuable to coast towns.

Odd Fuel For Locomotives.

Pressed and dried peat for locomotive fuel is being experimented with on the Vislanda-Bolmen railway of Sweden. In a late test, though the engine was built for using coal only, an experimental train of fifteen freight and one passenger car made the twenty-two mile trip ahead of the regular time schedule.

The Latest In Roofing.

A new system of steel roofing has been patented which may displace galvanized iron for roofing purposes. The system of manufacture consists of steel strips bent cold in the press, the covering being formed of plain galvanized sheets bent back on the edges and locked into tubular rafters.

Books of Every Material.

The British museum has books written on bricks, tiles, oyster shells, bones and flat stones, together with manuscripts on bark, leaves, ivory, leather, parchment, papyrus, lead, iron, copper and wood—in short, pretty much every substance was used before the invention of paper.

Spider Silk.

Experimenting, M. Cachot, a French scientist, expected to find ten or twelve species of spiders that would supply silk for textile purposes, but thus far the Madagascar spider seems to have proved his main dependence. The attempt to use the cocoons was abandoned after a year's trial.

A Mastodon's Tooth.

Messrs. Holmes and Gill, government scientists, unearthed near Afton, I. T., a number of bones and teeth belonging to mastodons, mammoths and other prehistoric animals. One of the teeth was the largest of the kind ever found, being sixteen inches long—that is, fore and aft.

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Splitting Headaches

cured speedily with no ill after effects, by

Clinic Headache Wafers

Absolutely harmless, easily taken, do not depress—act as a tonic on the heart.

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BODY, BRAIN and NERVES

and purifies the blood. It infuses new vigor and vitality into the weak, nervous and broken down system, stops all unnatural drains and causes a general feeling of health power and vitality. Within three days after taking the first dose you will notice the return of the old vim, snap and energy you have counted as lost forever. While the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. BAR-BEN makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect and the nerves strong and steady as steel. BAR-BEN is especially efficacious for weak women.

All druggists, 50 cents or mailed sealed on receipt of price. Write for free sample.
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
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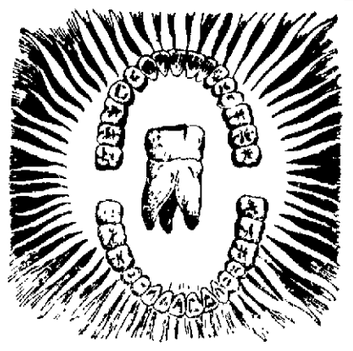
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



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Over First National Bank.

Cor. Main and Erie Streets.

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20 lots on S. Erie St., $400 to $600
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Navy Beans, 6c per quart.
12½c Prunes 10c.
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Jumbo Pickles, regular price per dozen 12c, now 10c, 3 dozen for 25c.
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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MASSILLON, No. 294

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1901.

A paragraph in a recent letter of the chief of the United States weather bureau bears on the interesting question as to whether the climate has changed in recent times: "In the first place, instrumental data are not available in any part of the world for a longer period than 300 years, and even these are not accurate. The effect of man's occupancy of the earth is an unknown factor. Through his agency large areas of the earth's surface have been deforested and cultivated. Water has been diverted from streams and spread over the soil, thus transforming deserts into fertile plains. The latter, in turn, through the varying fortunes of empires have again become arid. While the total effect of such changes as man has wrought is probably small, who shall say that it is absolutely nil? In the second place the records of the weather bureau show that during the last fifty years there have been three marked cold periods in the South Atlantic States, viz., from 1853 to 1857, both inclusive; from 1871 to 1875, both inclusive, a total of twenty-one years out of fifty. All of the years within the above-named periods were not uniformly cold. Indeed, within the last-named period there were two normal winters, viz., 1894 and 1898. The final conclusion appears to be that the statistics show no progressive change in climate in this region, and that there is not known a prior reason why there should be such a change."

INVITE THE GOOD THINGS.

Come back into the life of thought again! Read and converse with family and friends. Get out your music, and practice again at the piano and organ. Go to church on Sunday even if the Sunday dinner must be plain as a consequence. Take time to think. Concentrate into little time the necessary home work; master it, and do not let it master you. Choose what shall occupy your thoughts, what shall engage your tongue and what shall take up your time. Stop living in the small tea-cup round of housework and neighborhood society. Live with your children. That is the only way you can live for them. Enter into their higher life. Learn to foster the first sparks of generous ambition, and to fan into a glow the early and feeble glimmerings of deep feeling. Give up what is small, and see that you learn to know great from small and to choose wisely. Art, literature and music, all the refinements of intellectual and emotional being, stand ready for those who invite them in.—Ada C. Sweet in the January Woman's Home Companion.

In a letter recently received by the American Economist from a Philadelphia business man, occurs the following admirably expressed idea:

"The people of the country have had all they want of free trade, and the people in all industries are practically Republicans on this point. We cannot afford after their conversion to this doctrine to let them witness a break in the ranks of its former advocates. Any move whatever from simple protection will prove disastrous to labor, to industry, or the resources of our treasury, and to the party that makes a break. The more stalwart the industry and the higher the wage, the more protection is needed to insure those wages. Even in cases where we can excel and undersell the world the lowering of the tariff is not wise, because what does not come from abroad to compete with our own, no one here is paying taxes upon, even though there may be a rate against such merchandise in the tariff act. Let it stand on the book for the good it has done in the past, for the same reason that the cradle is not destroyed when the child begins to walk. There may be another baby some day. A sea wall is never cut down because the tide has remained low for even years, but it is kept well preserved above the highest known tide of the past."

There is a new industrial baby born almost every day, says the Economist, and it will be time enough to convert the cradle into kindling wood when the babies cease to be born. So with the sea wall. It has done good service in the past; it is doing good service now. To take it down, would be to invite the most destructive tide of foreign competition that our country has ever suffered from.

HYGIENE

Most persons consume more food than is required for the two great purposes subserved by it. These are, first, the repair of such bodily substance as may demand renewal, and, second, providing us with "energy," which is simply the power of doing work.

A man in this sense really resembles a locomotive. He has to make good the wear and tear of his machinery, and he has to supply coal and water in the shape of certain food elements in order to develop energy.

The argument of the physiologist is that many persons consume food far in excess of their actual needs. Naturally this accounts for many cases of obesity. If a man of forty-five or fifty will persist in taking as much nutriment as he did when he was thirty years old, he will probably pay for his excess in laying on a good deal of fat. This is especially likely to happen if he limits his exercise.

Whistling For Health.

Whistling as a health exercise is now advocated by German and Swedish professors of physical training. They say that great benefit results from a conscientious practice of the simple art. But they require a systematic and constant effort on the part of the beneficiary.

Drill schools have been formed where one of the chief exercises consists in lying flat, back downward, on a table and simply breathing and expelling air from the lungs with regularity and vigor.

As a method of prolonging life and strengthening the human frame against sickness whistling is said to be beyond compare. Development of chest and neck muscles is one of the special advantages claimed for the exercise. Long, deep breathing is an essential for a good whistler, as it is not permissible to draw in the breath except during the intervals of the sound production.

Fruits For Thirst.

Chemical analysis would assign practically no nutritive value to the juicy fruits, for they consist of little more than a cellulose envelope containing a solution of sugar. The amount of water in fruit is considerable. In watermelons it is no less than 95 per cent, in grapes 80 per cent, in oranges 86 per cent, in lemons 90 per cent, in pears 84 per cent, in plums 80 per cent, in nectarines 83 per cent and in strawberries 90 per cent, not a fruit in the whole category containing less than 80 per cent. The irresistible conclusion, considering these facts, is that fruit plays an important role in the diet as a thirst quencher.

Coal Mining In Italy.

The official statistics which have just been issued by the Italian ministry of agriculture and commerce show that in 1899 there were 30 coal mines in operation, while in 1900 there were 44, and the production in the latter year, both as regards tonnage and value, was the highest yet recorded in the Italian statistics. The output was 479,896 tons, valued at 3,542,355 francs, being an increase over the returns of 1899 in quantity of 91,000 tons and in value of 783,136 francs.

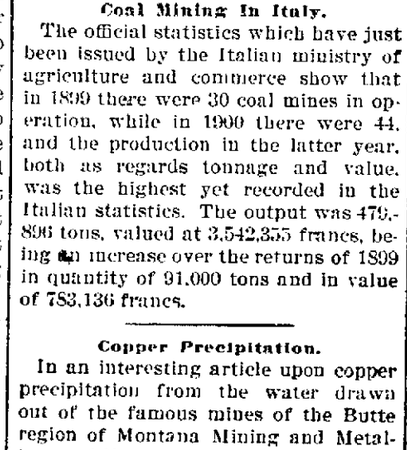
Copper Precipitation.

In an interesting article upon copper precipitation from the water drawn out of the famous mines of the Butte region of Montana Mining and Metallurgy of New York says that $4,000,000 is annually extracted from the mine water by means of precipitation.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

It is well known that with the mowers and reapers now in use it is difficult to cut grass or grain which has been blown down by the wind and become lodged on the ground. The difficulty arises largely from the necessity of having to cut around the piece on all sides instead of doing all the cutting on the most convenient side.

To provide for this and at the same time have a machine which can be run back and forth on the same side of the



REVERSIBLE MOWER.

field Niles S. Hindbjorgen of Hendricks, Minn., has designed a reversible mower, says the Philadelphia Times.

The tongue of the machine is pivoted at the center and by pulling a lever the pin which locks the tongue to the curved frame is drawn and the team may be swung around to pull the mower in the opposite direction. The cutter bar has a double set of knives, and the running gear works as well in one direction as the other.

The mower is also designed for use in large fields, where it is not desirable to cut clear around the field on account of its size.

RAILWAY CO. SUED.

Damage Asked for in Sum of $5,000.

ACCIDENT AT POWER HOUSE.

County Commissioners Elect Judge Fawcett as Member of Board of Workhouse Directors — Canton City Council Has a Case in Court.

Canton, Dec. 24.—The county commissioners, at their meeting Tuesday morning, elected Judge Jacob P. Fawcett a director of the Stark county workhouse for the term of five years, commencing December 15, 1901. Judge Fawcett has been filling the position for some time, having been elected to succeed George E. Baldwin, resigned. The commissioners also re-elected Dr. L. E. Flickinger jail physician for one year, commencing January 1, 1902, at a salary of $125 per annum.

The Canton Malleable Iron Company has begun an action in common pleas court against T. Harvey Smith, as treasurer of Stark county, and William M. Reed, as auditor of Stark county, to enjoin them from collecting taxes on lot 608 in John H. Werner's addition of outlots of the city of Canton. The plaintiff alleges that the valuation of the property, $25,939.20, is excessive and that it should be $10,750 as returned by the district assessor. The court is asked to direct the auditor to reduce the valuation to a sum not exceeding $10,750.

Samuel Cohn, as administrator of the estate of Fanny Ida Cohn, has begun suit in common pleas court against the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, for damages in the sum of $5,000. The plaintiff says that on or about October 11, 1901, Fanny Ida Cohn, aged two years and ten months, was struck and killed by one of the defendant's cars in East Tuscarawas street. The plaintiff alleges that the car was traveling at an unlawful rate of speed and asks damages by reason of alleged negligence on the part of the company.

The city council at its meeting Monday evening passed a resolution employing Judge I. H. Taylor and John C. Welty to assist the city solicitor in the defense of the city in the mandamus proceedngs brought by the Dixon Garbage Crematory Company, of Toledo. The proceedings were instituted to compel the city council to award the Dixon people the contract for a garbage plant on the grounds that the company's bid was the only regular one. The council previously awarded the contract to the American Incinerating Company, which submitted the lowest bid.

At 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, a portion of one of the boilers at the street railway power house blew off and caused a temporary suspension of car service in the city lines. The fireman at the power house is reported burned by escaping steam. The current from the light station in East Seventh street was cut in and after some delay service was resumed on the city lines. Plumbers commenced to work immediately of repairing the blow off pipe, and by 4 p. m., several of the generators at the power plant were in operation and traffic was resumed. The fireman, Charles Rake, recently of Minerva, was burned slightly in the face.

Superintendent Dorwin, of the Canton & Akron Railroad Company, called at the county commissioner's office Monday and stated that the highway between Canton and Greentown was being placed in as good condition as possible with gravel. He said that for over a mile north of the Canton corporation line gravel had been laid from ten to eighteen inches deep and that all mudholes along the road would be filled up so that the difficulties of travel would be lessened. Superintendent Dorwin recommended that the county commissioners use a roller over that part of the roadway already graveled.

The Stark Electric Railway Company submitted an application to the county commissioners Monday morning asking for an amendment supplementary to section one of the ordinance granting to them a franchise to construct and operate an electric railway between Canton and Alliance. Since the original franchise was granted the company has secured a private right of way through a large portion of the route, over which it is proposed to build the inter-urban line. The commissioners are asked to so amend the franchise as to grant the company the privilege of crossing all highways that intersect their right of way.

The Correct Population of Cities and Towns in the Northwest.

Located along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, is shown in a booklet just issued by that Company Copy may be obtained by sending stamp to W. B Kniskern, 22 Fifth Ave. Chicago.

BOERS ARE AGGRESSIVE.

Fifteen Thousand Troops on the Way to South Africa.

London, Dec. 24.—Lord Kitchener in a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Saturday, Dec. 21, sends reports of sharp fighting in the Orange river and Transvaal colonies. The engagements occurred December 18, 19 and 20, at points widely apart. The casualties, so far as known, aggregate about 150, equally divided, but heavy British losses, the totals of which have not yet been reported, have occurred in the Transvaal. In this last mentioned fighting 200 mounted infantry, in the neighborhod of Begindery, were divided into parties and were searching farms when they were attacked by 300 Boers and 40 armed natives, under Commander Britz. The Boers charged in overwhelming numbers. Beyond the fact that the British casualties were severe no details have been received.

Lord Kitchener also reports that during General DeWet's attack on the British force commanded by Generals Dartnell and Campbell, at Langberg, December 18, the Boers charged bravely and fought desperately for several hours. DeWet was driven off with the loss of 20 men. There were 12 casualties among the British.

On December 20, M. Botha, with 800 Boers, surprised Colonel Damant's advance guard at Tafelkop, Orange river colony. The Boers rushed a kopje, commanding the main body and guns, but Damant rallied his men and drove the Boers from the kopje. Damant was dangerously wounded, two officers and 20 men killed and three officers and 17 men wounded. The Boers left six dead on the field and dispersed. The British pursued the enemy and captured a number of prisoners, including Commandant Keyter.

The news convinces the newspapers that it is hopeless to expect peace in the immediate future. That this is also the government view of the situation is apparent from the fact that between now and January the drafts of troops proceeding to South Africa from home and from colonies aggregate 15,000 men.

AN AMERICAN BANK.

A Desire for One in the Far East.

Pekin, Dec. 24.—The ministers met yesterday to consider the interpretation to be placed on parts of the protocol, they having been requested to do so by the Chinese. The first point considered was the confiscation of smuggled firearms, formerly done by the Chinese officials, who offered rewards to informants. It was decided that the imperial customs should sell such seizures at present.

The second point was whether a twelfth of the annual interest of the indemnity should be paid monthly or the amount collected by the customs, this amount being variable. Sir Robert Hart, director of the imperial maritime customs, desires that the amount collected be paid, while some of the ministers want an exact twelfth for the convenience of bankers and to prevent speculation. The matter was not decided, but it is understood that the Chinese will pay a twelfth part of January.

The ministers will shortly reply to Sir Robert Hart's request that he be informed of the personnel of the bankers' commission that is to receive the payments from the Chinese. Belgium, Spain and the United States have not yet appointed representatives on this commission. The Italian commissioner has been appointed, but will not arrive in time to receive the first payment.

There is a strong desire for the establishment of an American bank in the East. Such an institution is greatly needed, aside from the necessity of there being a depository for the sums to be received by the United States from the Chinese.

The representatives appointed to take the place of the emperor performed his majesty's annual worship at the altar of the Temple of Heaven early yesterday morning, it being the winter solstice. This is the most important religious rite of the Chinese.

BOERS PLAN A RAID.

Military Supplies Received from Europe.

New York, Dec. 24.—The London Daily News' special correspondent in South Africa states that the peace movement among the Boers has broken down and that the object of recent meetings was to make fresh plans for continuing the campaign. A descent on Natal through the Drakensberg is contemplated. DeWet is to be the chief actor in this move and General Botha will co-operate with him from the north. The correspondent adds the surprising information that Swazi duplicity has resulted in arms, ammunition and correspondence from Europe getting across the border and that the Boers are well mounted and provisioned.

Read the "want" columns daily

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HOW TO ECONOMIZE.

SOME men economize so closely on the number of words in a telegram that the receiver can not understand it. This is not sensible economy. Neither is it sensible economy to ruin garments of value with cheap soap or powerful chemicals that eat into the fabric. True economy uses Ivory Soap in the laundry. It is the most of pure soap that can be sold for the money. Chemically it is as innocent as water. Yet it does everything you can ask of a soap. Try it!

REFUSES TO RESIGN

Maclay Says He Cannot be Dismissed.

CHRISTMAS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, Will Probably Succeed Secretary Gage—Not a Case of Yellow Fever in Havana During the Month of November.

Washintgon, Dec. 24.—Edgar Stanton Maclay, whose connection with the Schley case led President Roosevelt to request his resignation as special laborer in the navy, made formal demand yesterday for trial by usual naval proceedings. He averred that his case came under the civil service law and that he could not be dismissed without formal charges, trial and conviction. The request for his resignation was sent to him by Rear Admiral Barker, commander of the navy yard at Brooklyn, and he replied at once by leter, formally setting forth his position. Discussing the case Maclay said:

"The President cannot dismiss me under the law, as I see it. I do not see how he can force me out. I am protected by the civil service laws enacted by congress, whose enactments the President is bound to execute. I do not know positively, but I believe my position under civil service furnishes me complete protection so long as I violate no rules of the service, and that I have not done, and I have so stated in my letter to the commandant, in answer to the request for my resignation. I have tried to do my duty here and have broken no rules and shall simply stand by my rights, more for the principle of the matter than anything else, for my position here pays me very little and is chiefly valuable because of the experience and information it affords me as material for my books."

The death rate for Havana for November, 1901, was 19.59 per thousand. The total number of deaths was 443. The average number for the last eleven years was 902. There was no yellow fever in November, the only time since 1762 when this could be said.

The general impression among Iowa public men in this city is that Governor Shaw, who is now on his way to Washington, will accept the office of secretary of the treasury. Nothing has been said to the cabinet by the President about the offer to Governor Shaw, but the President talked personally with Secretary Wilson about the matter. Wilson thought Shaw would accept.

Eighty-seven big turkeys were distributed to White House policemen, messengers, ushers, servants, gardeners and stablemen today, with compliments of the President. Many packages were sent to the White House today containing presents to Roosevelt's family from friends and admirers. It is not the custom of the Roosevelt family to have a Christmas tree, but the children all hang up their stockings for Santa Claus. In the afternoon they go to Uncle Cowles, where they will see a Christmas tree and receive presents.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT.

FARM BURNING UP.

Loam Has Caught Fire Under the Surface of Ground.

Wapanoketa, Dec. 23.—During the long spell of dry weather just passed the black loam soil of the Muchinnippe Valley, east of here, has become dried out and great care was exercised to keep the loam from catching fire. Several weeks ago the farm of John Friedeger in some way caught fire and has been burning ever since, last week's rains failing to put out the fire. The fire is on the bottom and cannot be reached, and the only thing that will stop it is enough water to soak the loam through. This is the second time within ten years that the loam has been afire.

TO BEAT EXCLUSION ACT.

Chinese Will Come to This Country as Merchants.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 23.—Information has been received by members of the local Chinese colony that large numbers of stock companies are being organized in the southern provinces of China, with a capital of $1,000,000 and upward, and stock to the amount of $500,000 will be issued to Chinese coming to America, so they may show upon being examined by the customs officials at the port entry that they belong to the exempt class of merchants. This action is said to be the result of the agitation for a more stringent exclusion law at the expiration of the present law next May.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

Delay in Negotiations for Miss Stone's Release.

Constantinople, Dec. 24.—A correspondent here of the Associated Press was informed at the American legation today that no agreement had yet been arrived at with the brigands who hold Miss Stone captive concerning the prisoner's release, and that it was unlikely that anything would be settled in this connection for another ten days. Advices received here from Sofia are to the effect that M. Tsilka had heard that Mme. Tsilka, his wife, is doing well, but cannot be moved for another week. The same advices say Miss Stone is also well.

INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT.

Camping Within Gun Shot of Mines Unlawful.

Louisville, Dec. 23.—Judge Evans, of the United States court, today made permanent the injunction granted last month to the Reneike Coal Company, of Hopkins county, against the United Mine Workers, preventing union men from interfering with non-union workers and forbidding the establishment of a union camp within gun shot of the mines.

How to Cure Croup.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Armenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, E. S. Craig and Rider & Snyder.

Seats for "Si Plunkard" will be on sale on Friday.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independen Investigators.

Frank Wilson, of Lorain, is spending his holiday vacation visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. William Brown and children, of Akron, are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Margaret Legrum, in Grant street.

Miss Jessie Bullock, of Youngstown, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Daniels, 14 Superior street, during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Spiers, of Cleveland, have returned to their home after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Class, in Duncan street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Miller and children, of Pittsburg, are visiting Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Young, in South Mill street.

Harrison Lynch, who was recently injured in an accident on the C., L. & W. railway, is very much improved, and in a short time will have entirely recovered.

An order has been issued to the motormen and conductors of the interurban and city electric lines to keep the front vestibules of their car free from passengers. Not even policemen are to be allowed to ride in the vestibule with the motorman.

The funeral of Pearl Tieche, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alcide Tieche, who was burned to death last Friday, took place Sunday afternoon at 12:30 at the First Reformed church, the Rev. O. P. Foust officiating.

The Modern Woodmen will hold a social in their hall on Friday evening, Dec. 27, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. There will be dancing, cards, etc., and refreshments. All members of the order with their families are invited to attend. A meeting of the camp will be held at 6:30 at which all members are requesetd to be present as business of importance is to be transacted.

The nomination and election of officers of Massillon Court, No. 24, tribe of Ben Hur, on Monday evening, resulted as follows: Chief, T. L. Hopkinson; judge, C. O. Merwin; teacher, Mrs. Eleanor Parkes; scribe, William E. Johns; captain, John Carrigan; guide, Lee Graybill; keeper of inner gate, Leslie Wiggens; keeper of outer gate, William Marks; keeper of tribute, I. M. Taggart.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Sibila took place from St. Mary's church Monday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. The pall bearers were Dr George V. Ess, Joseph Schneider, Jacob Sonnhalter, Edward Myers, John Reese and Charles Warth. Mrs. George Werling, granddaughter, and children, of Cleveland, attended. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

Wilbur Fiske Ware and Miss Mary May Ellis were among the many Massillonians who went to Cleveland Saturday, presumably to attend the opera. They returned Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Ware, and today are receiving the congratulaions of their hosts of much surprised friends. The marriage took place at the parsonage of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. J. I. Wilson, formerly of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Ware have taken apartments in the Sonnhalter flats. The bride is a daughter of Mr, and Mrs. John Ellis, and for several years has been a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Ware is a glassblower.

The funeral of the late Abraham W. Chapman took place from the Presbyterian church a 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. F. Clokey and Sippo lodge I. O. O. F. The pall bearers were H. C. Brown, C. M. Smith, Joseph Remele O. P. Kline, Henry Oehler and Philip Diefenbacher. Out of town friends present were Charles Ankeney, of Trebine; Mrs. E. E. Hursh and Mrs. J. H. Steel, of Tiffin, and Mrs. Levi Smith, of Akron, sisters of the deceased; Dr. U. G. Ricksecker, of Akron; Thomas O Yost and Miss Mary Richardson, of Canton; J. W. Ream and W. L. Davis, of Muncie, Ind. The latter were associated with the deceased in the Muncie Savings and Loan Company, and in company with Mrs. Chapman, brought the body to this city. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

A New Year's Guide.

There is one book every one should make an effort to get, for the new year. It contains simple and valuable hints concerning health, many amusing anecdotes, and much general information. We refer to Hostetter's Almanac, published by The Hostetter Company, Pittsburg, Pa. It will prove valuable to any household. Sixty employes are kept at work on this valuable book. The issue for 1902 will be over eight millions, printed in English, German, French, Norwegian, Swedish, Bohemian and Spanish languages. It contains proof of the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy prepared by the publishers, and is worthy of careful preservation. The almanac may be obtained free of cost, at any druggist or general dealer in the country.

A lazy liver makes a lazy man. Burdock Blood Bitters is the natural, never failing remedy for a lazy liver.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CATHARINE STEPHAN.

Mrs. Catharine Stephan, aged 85 years, died at her home in Main street, just east of the city limits, Monday morning at 3 o'clock. Death was caused by a stroke of paralysis sustained a week ago. Mrs. Stephan was born in Germany and came to this country with her husband, John Stephan, in 1849. They made the trip from New York overland to Cleveland, thence to Massillon on the Ohio canal. Ever since she has resided at the old home where she died. Her husband died a year ago. Six children survive her. They are Mrs. Margaret Volkmor, David Stephan, Mrs. Charlotte Wilhelm, John Stephan, Adam Stephan and Mrs. Julius Deck, all of whom live in or near this city. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephan was in Kendal, where they lived in a cabin. Later they took up a tract of several acres of land on Yingling's hill. This tract was then entirely covered with timber which Mr. Stephan cleared away with his own hands, using the logs for his house. Mr. and Mrs. Stephan enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest married couple in Massillon, having been married 63 years at the time of Mr. Stephan's death.

JOHN CALDWELL.

John Caldwell, aged 50 years, an inmate of the state hospital, died at the institution Friday, death being caused by apoplexy. Mr. Caldwell had been in the hospital five months. The body was sent to Columbiana, the former home of the deceased, for burial.

MRS. WILLIAM KIPLER.

Mrs. William Kipler, aged 37 years, died at her home, one mile west of Cross Roads, Sunday evening.

PETER PALMER.

McDonaldsville, Dec. 24. — Peter Palmer, aged 75 years, died on Monday at his home here. Death was caused by neuralgia.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILHELM.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilhelm, the wife of Robert M. Wilhelm, and the mother of State Senator George W. Wilhelm, died at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, at her home near Justus. Mrs. Wilhelm had been an invalid for twenty years. Death was due to a complication of troubles. She was 76 years old, and was a native of Wilmot. Her maiden name was Wyandt. Her marriage took place more than sixty years ago. Besides Senator Wilhelm, there are four children—James and Edward Wilhelm, Mrs. Nora Warstler and Mrs. Mary Hay, all residing near Justus.

Funeral services will be held at the United Brethren church, two miles south of Justus, at 9:30 o'clock Friday morning.

The husband of the deceased is in a very critical condition, having recently sustained a stroke of paralysis.

THROUGH TO CANTON.

A Special Car Service to be Given Navarre.

Navarre, Dec. 23.— Corporation Clerk W. A. Stahl has been notified by the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company that within a week it hopes to have matters so adjusted with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company that it will be permitted to run its cars across the Wheeling's tracks, in Navarre. The company also states that a through service between Navarre and Canton is soon to be instituted. The cars will be run hourly.

Superintendent Richardson, of the public schools, and family, are visiting in Shanesville. Mr. Richardsen last week was presented with a handsome rocking chair by the pupils of his schools.

THE PROGRAMME.

All Arrangements Made for T. and L. Hall Dedication.

The public is invited to attend the dedication of the new Trades and Labor Assembly hall, next Sunday afternoon. The following programme will be carried out:

Introductory, by President Peter Smith; selections by O. W. Bammerlin on the Cecilian; address, "History of the Trades and Labor Assembly," President Peter Smith; song, Miss Lida McBride; address, Joseph Grapewine, first president of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly; song, "A Little Green Leaf," John G. Davis; recitation, by Bert Boerngen; song, "The Holy City," Florence May Sibila; dedicatory address, Thomas J. Duffy, secretary-treasurer of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters; song, "Mona, 'Mr. Murphy.

NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

West Virginia Town Sustains Heavy Loss.

Dunlow, W. Va., Dec. 24.—This town was visited by a most destructive fire last night, totally destroying the leading business houses, the postoffice and a number of dwelling houses. The loss will reach fifty thousand dollars, about half of which is covered by insurance.

STANDARD SCREEN.

Number of Bars is Not Specified.

A STATEMENT BY COMPANY.

In Settling the Back Pay Claims Manager Mullins Does Not Admit the Liability of the Company—A Discussion as to Screen's Dimensions.

In settling the back pay question, which arose through the use of screens of alleged illegal size at the Minglewood, Central and Oakwood mines, the Massillon Coal Mining Company, Monday, made the following statement to the United Mine Workers:

First—The screens in question were supposed to be standard in size by the former owners of the mines, and by this company. The original contracts with the manufacturers called for standard screens, and the screens furnished under these contracts were supposed by the purchasers to conform to the requirements of the Chicago agreement. The manufacurers claim that they are standard, as the screen regulation does not specify the number of bars to be used, but simply requires that the screen shall be 12 feet long, 6 feet wide, with flat surfaced bars not less than 5/8 inch in width, with spaces between the bars of 1¼ inches.

Second—There seems to be no doubt that the majority of the screens in use by parties to the Chicago agreement have 38 bars, and for this reason this company has not attempted to continue the use of the screens complained of, but changed them as soon as practicable after attention had been called to the difference.

Third—This company does not admit any liability on account of the alleged irregularity of these screens as the description of the standard screen is defective and for the further reason that their use was tacitly acquiesced in by the miners working at the mines in question. The screens were in position to be easily measured at any time, and this company upon taking over the various mines naturally supposed that all the screens were correct and satisfactory, as no complaints were made.

Fourth—While we do not admit liability, we realize that the miners working at these mines have been under some disadvantage as compared with the men employed at the other mines owned by this company. What this disadvantage amounts to in dollars and cents, it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy, but we have decided to pay over to the local treasurer at each of these mines a sum of money which we believe to be equitable, and which we hope will be satisfactory to the men.

Yours respectfully,
The Massillon Coal Mining Co.
W. J. Mullins, Gen. Mgr.

SALES GREATER THAN EVER.

Russian Tariff Does Not Exclude American Machinery.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The sale of American agricultural machines and implements in Russia during 1901 was the largest on record, according to the annual report of Consul Heenan, at Odessa. He says the increased tariff exacted by Russia on certain American products in retaliation for the American tax on Russian sugar had not made much impression on the imports of those articles, but he adds that it probably is too early to determine the effect of the increased tariff.

THE QUEEN RECOVERING.

Physicians Say Her Condition is Not Dangerous.

London, Dec. 24.—The condition of Queen Alexandra is said to be more serious than has been given out. Doctors are in constant attendance. A bulletin issued says the queen is progressing favorably, but that the extensive arrangements made for Christmas festivities at Sandringham have all been upset and that their majesties will spend Christmas at Marlborough House. It was announced later that the queen was suffering from a chill, but her condition is not considered dangerous.

THREATENS AMERICANS

Tripoli to Expel Americanized Armenians.

London, Dec. 24 —Dispatches from Constantinople state that the authorities of Tripoli have threatened to expel all naturalized Americans from the country unless they formally renounce their nationality in a fortnight. The American legation is making energetic representations in the matter. Most of the naturalized Americans are Armenians by birth.

DECORATIONS RENEWED.

Extensive Improvements at St. Joseph's Church.

The finishing touches of fifteen hundred dollars' worth of improvements are being given the interior of St. Joseph's Catholic church this week. The work has been in progress for four months, being carried on by decorators from Cleveland. All of the frescoing, terra cotta trimming, columns and interior generally have been freshened and renewed. The main altar and the two side altars, lighted by scores of incandescent lamps, present a magnificent appearance, the artist's clever brush having given them all the outward indications of marble and granite.

BACK PAY QUESTION

Practically Settled by Miners and Operators.

A CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS.

Employers and Employes Meet in This City--Former Owners of Mines Using the Alleged Illegal Screens to be Asked to Make a Similar Settlement.

At a conference between the Massillon Mining Company and the Massilon district branch of the United Mine Workers, held in the office of the company, Monday morning, a settlement of the back pay question subject to the ratification by the miners directly concerned, was reached. The company was represented by Manager W. J. Mullins and Superintendent Geltz. The miners' representatives were District President Robert Legg, of East Greenville, Vice President Evan Evans, of North Lawrence, and John Williams, of North Lawrence, checkweighman at the Minglewood mine, one of those whose miners claim back pay.

The officers will not give out the terms of the settlement until they have been reported to the organization, but they state they consider them satisfactory. The company settled only for the time the mines have been in its possession, which in no case exceeds six months. The former owners of the mines, the union officers say, are now to be asked to make a like settlement for the years they operated the mines. The miners base their claim for back pay on the fact that screens having but 37 instead of 38 bars were used, causing a constant loss to them.

The company has issued a statement, in which it sets forth that it does not consider itself liable in the matter, but makes the settlement because of a disposition to be fair.

Ten cents will buy trial size of Ely's Cream Balm; enough to convince you that it is the greatest of remedies for nasal catarrh or cold in the head. Full size 5 cents. All druggists. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.
153 Second St., Albany, N. Y.

Messrs. Ely Bros. :—I suffered greatly with catarrh and tried different remedies without effect. After using one bottle of your Cream Balm I found relief and I cannot praise too highly such a remedy.

Sept. 27, 1899. Miss Cora Willard.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothe the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa 25c a bottle

Next attraction at the Armory, "Si Plunkard," on Monday, Dec. 30.

See Dr. Clouse ad of last week. Will be at the Conrad, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

California-Oregon Excursions

Every day in the year. The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line runs through first-class Pullman and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon daily. Personally conducted excursions from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, leaving Chicago on Tuesdays and Thursdays Lowest rates. Shortest time on the road. Finest scenery. Inquire of your nearest ticket agent, or write

W. B. KNISKERN. G. P. & T. A.

Steady, Strength, Sleep.

These are Three Words to Conjure with, They are Closely Connected with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills so Says a Massillon Citizen.

Steady nerves, refreshing sleep, renewed strength, these are a trio that practically control the enjoyment of life, they are the keystone of the arch perfecting manhood and womanhood to the fullness of life.

Mr. John Hauser, of No. 29 Andrews street, Massillon, Ohio, says: "As a medicine to give one steady nerves, good general strength and restful sleep at night I can heartily recommend Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No 9 South Erie street When I got them I was nervous, run down and sleeping poorly, now it is the reverse and I feel all right."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo. N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package

Drop a quarter in THE INDEPENDENT want columns and get what you want.

You may Snap your Fingers at Dyspepsia

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder, coming from the purity and wholesomeness of its ingredients, which promotes digestion. Food raised by it will not distress. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by hygienists and physicians, and they accordingly recommend it in the preparation of food, especially for those of delicate digestion.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CAMPCREEK.

Campcreek, Dec. 24.—The superintendent of the Cross Roads Sunday school bought a treat for the school last Saturday, and was absent-minded enough to come home without it, so the scholars must have patience till next Sunday.

Eleven new members were taken into the Reformed church at Cross Roads last Sunday.

Miss Tracie Snyder was the guest of Miss Eva Ott last Sunday.

McDONALDSVILLE.

McDonaldsville, Dec. 24. — The funeral of the late Calvin Koons, whose death occurred on December 20, took place on Monday. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. M. M. Rader, of Canton.

Mrs. William Morse is on the sick list.

Clayton Keck has recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia.

The Rev. H. V. Summers sustained a stroke of paralysis last Thursday. He is much improved at this writing and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Dec. 26.—Miss Gwenie Rummins made a business trip to Canton last Wednesday.

Howard Seaver, fireman on one of the passenger engines on the Fort Wayne railroad, spent several days with his brother, Charles, during the past week.

T. E. Masters and L. H. DeHoff combined business with pleasure and spent last Monday at Canton.

Appropriate exercises were held in our public school Tuesday, each scholar receiving his usual Christmas treat and in return the teacher was kindly remembered by his scholars with a fine present. Mr. Walter has become very popular with his school and is meeting with success. The holiday vacation of one week will be observed, resuming again on Thursday, January 2, 1902.

George Lister returned home from Pennsyvania last Saturday to spend the holidays with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Findley are both on the sick list from severe colds and he infirmities of old age. They are being cared for by their granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Street.

Bert Kennedy has about fully recovered from the operation performed on his leg at the Canton hospital by Dr. Dissinger, of Canal Fulton.

Ed. R. Davis, a student of the Granville college, is calling on his Newman friends during his vacation. He looks well and likes his work.

RIVERDALE.

Riverdale, Dec. 26.—The rise in the temperature on last Sunday was highly appreciated by all. As old Jack Frost was penetrating a number of cellars artificial heat had to be applied to prevent potatoes and vegetables from being embraced in his grip.

A number of people of this vicinity visited Navarre last Monday to square up accounts with the county treasurer, as the limited time has expired for payment.

J. P. Beasel and Frank Malke are cutting wood for the glass works at Massillon on the farm of H. H. Beasel.

Beck Bros. are busy putting up their ice and report ice in fine condition and running in thickness from six to eight inches.

J. L. Smith, of Rockville, superintended examination of school at Riverdale on Thursday and Friday of last week. Miss MacIntosh, teacher of Riverdale, superintended at Bixler school. Mr. Himes, of Bixler, superintended at Rockville.

Mr. Nafsinhger, at present residing on the John Hare farm, south of Canton, will move on the farm of Dr. Gans in the coming spring.

GREEN OAK.

Green Oak, Dec. 26.—There has been a great change in the weather the past few days.

C. A. Snavely made a business trip to Wooster last week.

Marion Blosser, of Mt. Eaton, visited his brother, Warden Blosser, over Sunday.

Henry Weaver visited last week with his son, Bert, at Bachlysville.

The "literary," which was to take place at the school last Friday, was postponed until after New Year.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Dec. 26.—The Blind Trio gave a very excellent concert in the M. E. church last Monday evening. A good audience enjoyed the entertainment.

The Tuscarora rubber plant has been in operation for some weeks. The company expects a day of opening about Jan. 1. Beach City's next summer's boom is already in the air. Many persons are buying property.

The churches all gave their accustomed entertainments on Christmas.

The entertainment committee of our lecture course has concluded to give to the ticket holders an extra lecture free. They have a surplus on hands already and with it have engaged Dr. H. G. Furbay in his finished lecture on "Christ and My Country," January 7, 1902.

Prof. Cope, the music instructor in our public schools, has been engaged by the Sugar Creek township board of education to take the place of W. H. Crossland, resigned.

Misses Luetta Weiner and Jessie Buxer are home spending the holidays. They are engaged in teaching.

Mrs. Fry, of Clinton, Ohio, is visiting her parents in West Ray street.

O. A. Shetler is the present landlord of the Hotel Central.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, which died on Monday, took place on Christmas day.

Daniel Bose was given a very happy surprise by his wife last Friday evening. Thirty-five or more of his friends assembled at his home and partook of an excellent supper.

J. B. Eberly, of this township, and J. D. Martz, visited Marietta as Grange delegates to the state association a short time ago.

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation," were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had failed to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy, cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite. Try it. Only 50 cts. Guaranteed. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H Robinson, Hillsboro, Ill., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by Z. T. Baltzly. 25c.

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Saw Death Near.

"It often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her weak and sore lungs would collapse. Good doctors said she was so far gone with Consumption that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery and persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life." It's absolutely guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung diseases 50c and $1.00 at Z. T. Baltzly's. Trial bottles free.

Dr. Fenner's GOLDEN RELIEF

Old Sores, Wounds, Abrasions, Chafing, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Diary, Goat, Colic, Etc.

A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL

INFLAMMATION

Sore Throat, Headache, Rheumatism, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colds, Grippe, Pneumonia, Coughs, Sores, Felons, etc.

CURE ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT

In one to thirty minutes.

By Dealers. The 50c. size by mail 60c. Fredonia, N.Y.

For Sale by Z. T Baltzly.

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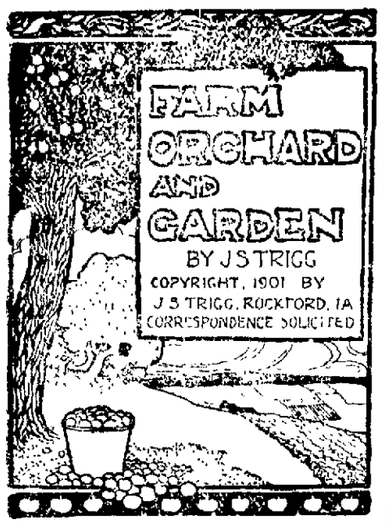


Of 6,000 varieties of flowers only 420 possess an agreeable perfume. It's about the same way with men.

With barbed wire at the price it is no man can afford to keep his boy or girl out of school to herd the cattle.

The man who works on a fixed salary is not very enthusiastic over the increased prices of all living commodities.

What is needed in all the west and northwest is an apple as good as the Weakby, which will keep two months longer.

Smut in the cornfields has killed ten times as many head of cattle this fall as were killed by lightning during the summer.

The refuse of the sugar beet factories in point of nutritive value is worth about one-half as much as corn silage, pound for pound.

We are asked what constitutes a good crop of navy beans. Twenty bushels per acre is a good crop, we might say an extra one.

Violent crosses are more likely to reproduce all the bad qualities than the good. If you do not believe this, try a cross between a broncho and a Norman and see.

Angora goats are being introduced into many parts of Wisconsin for the sole purpose of clearing up the brush and timber lands, and they will do this in good shape.

Every man can make more of himself than he thinks is possible if he will only go the right way to work. The mass of men live and die practically undeveloped.

Most men pay higher tuition fees for the knowledge which comes to them in the school of experience than for that which is acquired at the best colleges of the country.

The common people—the farm renter, the day laborer, the hired man—should study the economic conditions which have made their present share of prosperity possible.

Flowers are always beautiful. They never disappoint the grower. Their culture represents the very highest and most artistic relation between man and the vegetable kingdom.

It costs a good deal more to produce eggs, milk and meats of any sort in the winter than in the milder seasons, no matter how well one may be fixed for doing his sort of work.

The bacon hog will never crowd out the lard hog from the corn belt territory for the reason that he will become a lard hog himself in a few generations, as soon as he gets on to a corn diet.

It is poor economy to starve the milk cow to the point of making her eat up the corn fodder clean. Better let her pick from it what she likes and then let the colts and the sheep finish it up.

We never care to inquire very closely as to the fertility of the soil in any locality where drainage factories may be seen at every town, wet lands being almost invariably rich lands when redeemed.

From late Washington papers we note that the stockmen report a serious loss of cattle that use the mountain pastures from bears, which make short work of all the young and helpless of the herds.

When milk is selling at a dollar a hundred pounds, it will cost not far from $5 to give a calf what new milk it needs for a period of thirty days. If the butcher will only give you $4 for such a calf, you are a loser.

It is a more sensible religious work to keep your cultivator running through the crops in a dry time than it is to pray for rain. The good Lord has made the needed moisture available if you will only go the right way to work to get it.

The low price of farm products and the increased price of farm labor have resulted in the absolute abandonment of many farms in England, and hundreds more are in a semidereliet condition. An English lord's rent roll is a sorry asset these days.

At the present price of the materials which make up the ration of the dairy cow the city milkman has a hard row to hoe if he sells at 5 cents a quart as most of them do. It is the fear of a visit from the milk inspector rather than a moral conviction which keeps most of them away from the pump under these circumstances.

We met a fine old man the other day who said he had raised six sons who were all good citizens and married. He also said that he had fifteen grandchildren, all girls, and that there was a pretty good thing in sight for the boy who would show up with the first grandson.

The cattle product of the western ranges is steadily shrinking year by year. Overstocking, homestead entries, feuds between the cattle and sheep men, are all working to break up the stock syndicate business. The range product is this year smaller than for fifteen years.

A piece of arid sagebrush land in Texas, dear at 50 cents an acre, was placed under irrigation and is now producing from three to four crops a year of an aggregate value of from $200 to $400 per acre. Given just water, the great American desert would become a veritable garden of Eden.

We know of a widow dependent upon her own exertions for a living who has the past season raised and sold $75 worth of stuff from her garden, which is confined to the area of a small town lot, and she did this much easier and far more pleasantly than had she done housecleaning for her neighbors at a dollar a day.

The apple which can first be got on the market for pie timber and sauce is almost always a good seller. By July people begin to hanker after fresh fruit and will pay well for it. The Tetofsky with us is the earliest apple, closely followed by the Duchess, but the former is such a persistent blighter that we will not have it in our orchard.

Beef producers are more interested in that $1.50 per hundredweight which represents the difference between the best beef and that not quite so good than in anything else about this business. The fairly well finished steer brings, say, $5.50 on the same day that the best finished animal brings $7, and hundreds of men should ask why and never rest until they find out.

A Michigan farmer who last spring mourned the loss of his promising crop of winter wheat from the ravages of the Hessian fly and bewailed his bad luck as he plowed the field to plant to beans and potatoes found out that all things work together for good when his bean crop brought him twice as much and his potato crop six times as much as any wheat crop he ever raised.

The absolute necessity for the middleman is well illustrated in the fact that one firm alone in Chicago bought in one day in the fore part of November 19,425 hogs, averaging 210 pounds each, costing over $218,000. In what way would it have been possible for the farmers who raised these hogs to have supplied them to the consumer without the intervention of the middleman?

We have at the present time a season of high priced staple farm commodities such as the country has not known for many a year. Corn, oats, forage of all kinds, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds are at a point, and likely to remain there until a new crop is produced, which is going to make the keeping and feeding of all kinds of stock for the next nine months a very serious problem.

We are glad to note that the agricultural experiment stations are letting up on the protein questions and taking a more reasonable and sensible view of the relation of protein to the best development of domestic stock, an eminent authority now claiming that all the protein necessary for the stock on the farm can be easily produced upon the farm without resorting to the purchase of high priced oil or cottonseed meal or bran.

The apple will never be as much at home upon the prairies of the west as it is in the eastern states; neither will it be as long lived. The heavier rainfall and the greater humidity of the atmosphere in the east are every way more favorable to tree growth than are the drier and more elevated plains of the west. An apple tree a hundred years old is no rarity in the state of New York, while one forty years old is a rarity in Wisconsin, Illinois or Iowa. Still, the west will raise apples, and lots of them, if men will keep planting, the best fruit being obtained either in the east or west from the trees under twenty years old.

BOUND TO ROOST HIGH.

Here is another inquiry: "How shall we induce poultry to occupy a good henroop as a roosting place instead of using trees, fences and other exposed places?" The habit referred to is a hereditary trait, the ancestors of our common fowls never massing in numbers at night and always by instinct seeking elevated places for roosting. This trait is still more noticeable in our turkeys than in the domestic fowl, the disposition of the turkey to roam and roost high being well known, the turkey because of the continued additions of the blood of its wild type not being so completely domesticated as is the barnyard fowl. The Asiatic fowls—the Brahmas, Cochins and the like—seem to have a better developed sense of locality than do the smaller breeds, such as the Leghorns, Spanish and kindred varieties, the first named readily herding like sheep as they seek their coop at night. We doubt if it is possible to train a flock of Leghorn fowls which have the range of a farm homestead to voluntarily seek their yard and coop at night, the instinct to separate and roost high being too strong. If we were troubled with this sort of vagrancy in the poultry yard we would change the breed.

TO GET RID OF SPARROWS.

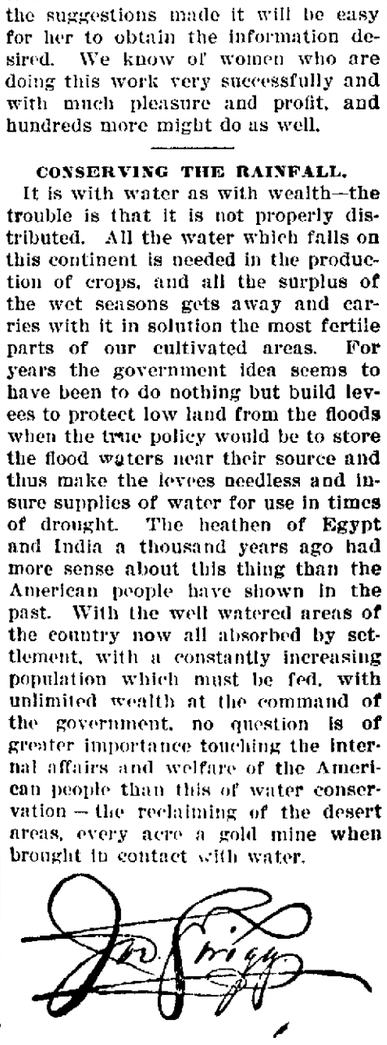
A friend writes us inquiring how best to abate the English sparrow nuisance. There is a remarkable similarity in the matter of maintaining an existence under discouragements between the sparrow and our common rodents, rats and mice. One writer has aptly named these birds as the "rats of the air," possessing in common with these rodents a remarkable prolificacy, a close relation to man in all his domestic affairs and an almost abnormal shrewdness in evading man's most ingenious methods for limiting their number. The natural enemy of the sparrow is the cat, assisted in a helpful way by the barn owl where men have sense enough to protect these useful birds. The sparrow being a comparatively new importation in this country, American cats have not yet developed, as they have in England and older countries, a natural skill and tact in preying upon these birds, though without doubt they will in time. In the city of London, England, a type of cats has been evolved which will scale the walls of high buildings on water pipes, leads, window sills and cornices searching for the sparrows' nests, while there is authentic record of cats scattering breadcrumbs on a window sill to invite the birds while the cat lay in ambush ready to seize it. So far as we have observed, American cats have not as yet exhibited any special aptitude or skill in their pursuit of the sparrow as they have in the case of rats and mice, but in time they will. One way in which to limit the number of these birds; if not to eradicate them entirely, is to have their nests destroyed. A small premium offered to small boys for the eggs—so much per dozen—will result in a great destruction. As a boy we have had more real fun, stimulated by the pennies earned, in hunting for sparrows' nests, than in any other form of boyish sport. In the winter season, when the snow is upon the ground, by clearing off a strip back of the barn about ten feet wide and twenty feet long, and there baiting the birds for a day or two and watching your chance, one can with a double barreled gun loaded with No. 10 shot make an awful slaughter by firing one barrel at them on the ground and one just as they rise. We have known two or three experiences of this sort to practically drive the birds from the homestead. The feeding of grain soaked in poisonous solution is as a general thing a failure. The birds are too shrewd. The destruction of the nests and persistent shooting will do much to mitigate this nuisance.

PLEASANT WORK FOR WOMEN.

Nearly every town and community all over the country has more or less women, some of them widows, some old maids, whom a cruel fate has compelled to face the world and work out their own living. Some of them sew, some take in washing, some work out and help their neighbors, some nurse the sick, nearly all having at best but a limited and precarious means of support, their sole property consisting of a small home which they own. For these we have a word which may in some cases prove helpful. There are two ways in which a woman so situated can greatly better her condition. One is to take her lot of ground and convert it into a poultry yard; the other is to convert it into a good garden. If poultry is preferred, some one of the nonsitting varieties of fowls should be selected, and they should be of pure blood, as an extra price can then be obtained for a good many eggs for sitting purposes. The Houdan, Wyandotte, Black Spanish and Leghorn are good ones for this purpose. An incubator should be used and chickens raised, but the most profit will be obtained from the fresh eggs, which will always sell at good prices. The garden should be devoted not to all sorts of vegetables, but rather to a few specialties, such as asparagus, celery, strawberries, radishes, herbs—things which will produce a good deal of money from a small area. We cannot for lack of space give all the details which would insure success in these two enterprises, but should any lady read this article and become interested in the suggestions made it will be easy for her to obtain the information desired. We know of women who are doing this work very successfully and with much pleasure and profit, and hundreds more might do as well.

CONSERVING THE RAINFALL.

It is with water as with wealth—the trouble is that it is not properly distributed. All the water which falls on this continent is needed in the production of crops, and all the surplus of the wet seasons gets away and carries with it in solution the most fertile parts of our cultivated areas. For years the government idea seems to have been to do nothing but build levees to protect low land from the floods when the true policy would be to store the flood waters near their source and thus make the levees needless and insure supplies of water for use in times of drought. The heathen of Egypt and India a thousand years ago had more sense about this thing than the American people have shown in the past. With the well watered areas of the country now all absorbed by settlement, with a constantly increasing population which must be fed, with unlimited wealth at the command of the government, no question is of greater importance touching the internal affairs and welfare of the American people than this of water conservation—the reclaiming of the desert areas, every acre a gold mine when brought in contact with water.



A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

Eight Room House, Furnace Heated. Costing $2,000.

[Copyright, 1901, by C. H. Venn, 41 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.]

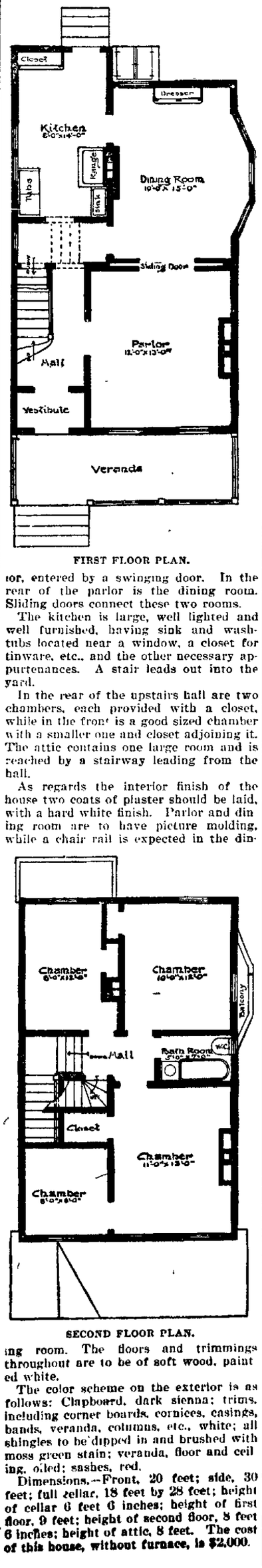
With the growth of the suburban system there is an ever increasing demand for small houses that shall at the same time have most of the features found in larger residences. People who consider life in the suburbs far preferable to life in the city at the same time demand the comforts of a city residence. For a man with a limited amount of money at his disposal the plans herewith shown will provide a home which will contain the essentials most desired.

FRONT ELEVATION.

The drawings show an eight room house of three stories. The foundation work is of stone. Clapboards cover the first and second stories, while the attic, dormer, veranda and main roofs are shingled.

One of the features of this residence is the cellar, which can be entered from yard and hall. Its area is about 18 by 20 feet. The furnace is well located, and there is ample space to arrange coal bins, etc.

On the first floor a vestibule leads into the hall, to the right of which is the parlor, entered by a swinging door. In the rear of the parlor is the dining room. Sliding doors connect these two rooms.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

The kitchen is large, well lighted and well furnished, having sink and washtubs located near a window, a closet for tinware, etc., and the other necessary appurtenances. A stair leads out into the yard.

In the rear of the upstairs hall are two chambers, each provided with a closet, while in the front is a good sized chamber with a smaller one and closet adjoining it. The attic contains one large room and is reached by a stairway leading from the hall.

As regards the interior finish of the house two coats of plaster should be laid, with a hard white finish. Parlor and dining room are to have picture molding, while a chair rail is expected in the dining room. The floors and trimmings throughout are to be of soft wood, painted white.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

The color scheme on the exterior is as follows: Clapboard, dark sienna; trims, including corner boards, cornices, casings, bands, veranda, columns, etc., white; all shingles to be dipped in and brushed with moss green stain; veranda, floor and ceiling, oiled; sashes, red.

Dimensions.—Front, 20 feet; side, 30 feet; full cellar, 18 feet by 28 feet; height of cellar 6 feet 6 inches; height of first floor, 9 feet; height of second floor, 8 feet 6 inches; height of attic, 8 feet. The cost of this house, without furnace, is $2,000.

STARVATION

Dire Distress Relieved by Dr. Greene's Nervura Dyspepsia's Sovereign Cure.

"The sight of food disgusts me. I can't eat. What shall I do for strength?"

Starvation is the right name for weakness, because all strength comes from food. Many people eat great quantities of food and get little benefit from it because their stomachs are disordered. Others cannot eat. How frequently you hear them say, "The very thought of food nauseates me!"

Regulate your stomach at once with Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Get the benefit of your food. Get the appetite for it. Get the strength you are entitled to. Get it by natural, honest, healthy means.

MR. C. J. BENTLEY, Architect, 292 2d St., Memphis, Tenn., says:

"I suffered from nervous prostration, brought on by overwork and study in my profession.

"I was attacked with nervous trembling of my hands, loss of appetite and loss of sleep, and seeing an advertisement in our city paper of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I concluded to try it.

"I found that the Nervura acted wonderfully and gave me relief inside of twenty-four hours.

"I am now no longer nervous, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I can truly recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura to all sufferers from nervous disease."

Distaste for food and distress from eating are due primarily to disturbed nerves. Poor blood and general weakness, inability to sleep, kidney and liver trouble all follow quickly when the stomach is out of order.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the absolute cure for stomach troubles. Thousands on thousands testify to its marvelously effective work. Dr. Greene examines and advises free at 101 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Call or write.

Dr. Greene's Laxura Pills cure constipation quickly and permanently.

Read the Want Columns daily

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book just issued, bound in cloth and containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with fine half tone engravings of Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and other noted chiefs; Custer's battle ground and ten colored map plates showing location of the various tribes dating back to 1600. A careful review of the book impresses one that it is a valued contribution to the history of these early pioneers, and a copy should be in every library. Price, 50 cents per copy. Mailed postage prepaid upon receipt of this amount by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

California Illustrated.

Copy of the illustrated monthly, The Chicago 400, a journal of travel and topics, reaches us by the courtesy of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It is one of the finest illustrated publications that we have ever seen. The tinted half-tones rival those of the finest magazines, and the letterpress of the whole edition is as perfect as that of any publication ever issued, pictorially and descriptively mirroring California's wonderful scenery. Copy will be mailed to your address upon receipt of 2 cents postage by W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE—Gottfried Danner, executor of the last will and testament of Anna Grau, deceased, vs. the unknown heirs of said Anna Grau, and the Evangelical Pagan Mission of Hermansburg, Hanover, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, Case No. 6821 Probate Court, Stark County, Ohio.

The unknown heirs of said Anna Grau, whose residences are unknown, and the Pagan Mission, located at Hermansburg, Germany, will take notice that Gottfried Danner, executor of the last will of Anna Grau, deceased, on the 7th day of December, 1901, filed his petition in the Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay her debts and the charges of administering her estate. That she died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate, to wit: Part of lot number 265 in the city of Massillon, Stark County, and State of Ohio, described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, thence easterly along East Cherry street 71 feet; thence southerly parallel with Hill street 70 feet; thence westerly parallel with Cherry street 71 feet; thence northerly 70 feet to the place of beginning. Said unknown heirs and Evangelical Pagan Mission are hereby notified that they have been made parties defendant to said petition and that they are required to answer the same on or before February 1, 1902.

GOTTFRIED DANNER,
Executor of the last will of Anna Grau, deceased.
Dec 10, 19 1.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED

in the purchase of a bicycle, we are now prepared to give you an exceptional big bargain on all bicycles we have left in stock. It will pay you big to see what we have to offer. Remember, we have strictly high grade wheels, made by the largest manufacturers in the business, wheels we have sold for years and giving the best of satisfaction. No second-class or inferior wheels sold by us.

RIDER & SNYDER,

Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

FIRE INSURANCE

The Ohio Farmers Insurance Company

INSURES FARM PROPERTY AT COST.

C. V. HAMMERSMITH, AGENT,
MASSILLON, O

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, Nov 24 h, 1901, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East—8:05, 8:55 a. m.; 1:12, 4:18, 7:55, 10:11 p. m.; 2:18 a. m.

For the West—8:25, 10:00, 10:10 a. m.; 5:42, 8:59, 9:47 p. m; 12:53 a. m

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry

Schedule in effect Nov. 17, 1901.

Southbound (down)				(up) Northbound		
p.m †15	p.m †3	a.m †1	Lorain Branch	p.m †10	a.m †14	p.m †16
5 1	1 20	7 10	Lorain	8 5	11 55	7 10
6 27	1 36	7 16	Elyria	3 08	11 40	7 0
5 45	1 53	7 38	Grafton	2 51	11 25	6 44
6 15	2 13	7 58	Lester Junct.	2 30	11 05	6 29
*5	†3	†1	Main Line	†2	†4	†6
				a m		
5 1	1 25	7 10	Cleveland	10 16	12 00	6 00
5 26	1 40	7 24	Brooklyn	8 57	11 44	5 46
5 32	1 48	8 16	Lester Junct.	8 10	11 04	5 00
6 32	2 37	8 25	Medina	7 5	10 56	4 48
6 54	2 58	8 48	C. Lake	7 3	10 37	4 20
7 01	3 04	8 49	Sterling	7 24	10 30	4 20
7 24	3 24	9 14	Warwick	6 59	10 05	3 56
7 32	3 32	9 22	Canal Fulton	6 50	10 01	3 48
7 56	3 56	9 42	Ar. Dep. Massillon	6 30	9 42	3 31
7 50	3 50	9 42	Ar. Dept.		9 42	3 31
8 07	4 06	9 57	Justus		9 27	3 18
8 40	4 37	10 27	Canal Dover		8 57	2 44
8 47	4 45	10 35	N Philadelphia		8 49	2 37
9 05	5 00	11 10	Uhrichsville		8 30	2 20
	6 24	12 0	Flushing		7 30	1 20
	7 2	1 05	Bridgeport		6 30	12 20
p.m	p.m	p.m		a.m	a.m	p.m

Bridgeport Accommodation	North p.m †3	South a.m †7
Massillon	7 50	
Justus	7 34	
Canal Dover	7 03	
New Philadelphia	6 55	
Uhrichsville	6 38	7 45
Flushing	5 32	8 48
Bridgeport	4 30	10 00

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday
Sunday trains at Massillon, northbound 7:20 a. m. Southbound—7 10 p.m
Electric cars between Bridgeport, Belmar, Martin's Ferry and Wheeling
M. G. CARPEL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R'y

"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect Nov 17, 1901.
NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 10	Pas 8
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A10 30	P 3 30	F 6 30
Canton	6 00	8 15	P 12 01	4 19	7 47
Akron	7 00	9 05	1 00	5 13	8 38
Cleveland	8 20	10 00	2 10	6 20	9 35

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 7.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 9.	No 47
Cleveland	A. 7 15	A11 00	P11 30	P 3 15	F 6 30
Akron	8 35	P12 20	12 35	4 35	7 30
Canton	9 41	1 08	1 36	5 44	8 45
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 10

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

EAST			MAIN LINE Oct. 27, 1901	WEST.		
*6	†2	*4		*1	†3	*5
	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	
	9 15	1 45	Toledo	3 00	6 30	
	10 30	2 53	Fremont	1 52	5 14	
	11 25	3 45	Norwalk	12 58	4 15	
	12 15	4 27	Wellington	12 15	3 35	
A.M.	1 28	5 36	Orrville	11 10	2 30	p m
9 25	1 52	6 05	Massillon	10 4	2 02	7 15
9 40	2 10	6 20	Navarre	10 2	1 45	7 00
11 08	3 37	7 47	Delo	9 08	12 27	5 37
1 05	5 45	9 45	Steubenville	7 05	10 30	3 40
12 55	5 30	9 30	Wheeling	7 20	10 45	3 15
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

South			Cleveland Division.	North		
A.M.	a.m.	p.m.		p.m	p.m	p.m
7 00	11 00	3 30	Cleveland	1 10	5 05	9 45
8 12	12 14	4 4	Kent	11 58	3 56	8 30
9 10	1 10	5 45	Canton	11 02	2 00	7 30
9 45	1 40	6 2	Navarre	10 25	2 10	7 00
11 15	p m.	8 00	Coshocton	8 45	p.m	5 12
12 30		9 10	Zanesville	7 40		4 10
p.m.		p m		a.m		p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
H. J. Booth, G T. M. E B. Coolidge, G.P.A.
W. R. Hansen, Ticket Agent.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	588	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 10	*1 20	*7 00	.....
Hudson	9 08	2 28	8 00	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 35	2 53	8 30	11 10
AKRON lv	9 35	2 53	8 30	11 10
Barberton	9 49	3 10	8 45	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 25	3 55	9 25	508
ORRVILLE lv	10 30	3 55	9 35	a m
Millersburg	11 12	4 40	10 23	†5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 32	6 05	11 60	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	*1 50	†7 3	*1 20	†8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	508	587
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	†8 55	*12 06	†5 35
Mt. Vernon	2 25	8 28	1 30	7 10
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 44	†8 35
ORRVILLE ar	4 45	10 30	3 33	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 33	p m
Barberton	5 36	11 18	4 07	*4 00
AKRON ar	5 55	11 33	4 25	4 17
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	4 17
Hudson	6 35	12 05	4 55	*4 45
CLEVELAND ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.
*Every day †Week days only.
E. A. FORD Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Oct. 14, 1901, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.	
*5 30 a m	11 30 a m
6 30 a m	12 30 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m
8 30 a m	2 30 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m
10 30 a m	4 30 p m
5 30 p m	
6 30 p m	
7 30 p m	
8 30 p m	
9 30 p m	
10 30 p m	

*Sunday excepted.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'Toole, Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A MASONIC BURIAL.

Clinton Lodge's Last Tribute to Dead Master.

SERVICES LARGELY ATTENDED.

The Body of the Late Charles A. Rudy Laid to Rest with Prayer, Eulogy and Scriptural Reading—Members of Various Societies Attended the Funeral in a Body.

The funeral of the late Charles A. Rudy took place Sunday afternoon. A brief service was conducted at the late residence of the deceased, in Park street, by the Rev J. F. Clokey, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The services at the Presbyterian church were conducted by Clinton lodge of Freemasons, in which Mr. Rudy, at the time of his death, held the office of worshipful master. At the church, the Rev. S. K. Mahon, pastor of the Wesley Methodist church, offered prayer; the Rev. C. M. Roberts, rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal church, read a lesson from the Scriptures, and the Rev. Mr. Clokey delivered an eulogy. Mr. Roberts also acted as chaplain for the Masonic order, of which he is a member. The Masonic ritualistic exercises consisted mainly of responsive readings and prayer.

The services were attended by practically all of the resident Freemasons, and there were also many present from Canton, Canal Fulton and elsewhere. The members all wore white aprons, which is the badge of the Master Mason, and upon the right arm a bow of crape and a sprig of evergreen. At the grave the sprigs of evergreen were deposited on the casket. The Masons marched to the cemetery. The pallbearers from the Masonic lodge were J. H. Shreve, H. E. Lucas, A. H. Coleman, David Crossley, Thorn Dillon and Howard Garrigues.

The deceased was also a member of the Protected Home Circle, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Royal Arcanum and other societies, several of which attended the services in a body. At the residence the pallbearers were Charles Scheer and Dr. A. A. Hallock, of the Protected Home Circle; Henry Lantz and Fred. Shauf, of the Royal Arcanum; C. C. Miller and Harry W. Elsass, of the Modern Woodmen. There were many floral tributes, coming from the various societies and individuals, including one from the Canton funeral directors. A number of funeral directors of the county were present, one of their number, Mr. Shilling, of Canton, assisting Jacob Hullinger in directing the funeral. Mr. Hullinger has been in the employ of Mr. Rudy for several years.

The body was conveyed to the cemetery in Mr. Rudy's own funeral car. The horses of Undertaker Higerd drew it. The team used by Mr. Rudy, and in which he centered so much pride, were led behind the hearse. They were draped in black.

PRISON LABOR.

Report of Commissioner Ratchford on Subject.

M. D. Ratchford, state labor commissioner, has made public the result of his investigation of prison labor in Ohio. He reports that while the percentage of convict labor as compared with free labor does not materially exceed the 10 per cent as allowed by law, six important industries are confined almost entirely to prisons. These classes are hollowware, nuts and bolts, harness hardware, gloves, brooms and brushes and wire goods. By the manufacture of these articles the commissioner reports the state law is being violated. The figures announced are as follows:

Total number of prisoners or inmates, 4,365; employed by the state, 2053; employed by contractors, 1797; temporarily disabled, 37; permanently disabled, 217; surplus, 261; employed under piece-price system, 811; under contract system, 1247; under public account system, 507; total number of establishments contracting, 16; under piece-price system, 7; under contract system, 9; total hours of labor per day, 8.22; total daily earnings per capita, 368; value of manufactured goods, $1,147,593 46; value of manufactured goods consumed for state use, $15,562; value of goods sold and consigned to points within this state, $150,906.46; value of goods sold outside this state, $916,253.81. Total receipts from manufacturing establishments, $313,151.64.

FREE LABOR AT INSTITUTIONS.

Number employed, 409; average hours of labor per day, 10.4; average wages per day, $2.57; average wages per month, $61.68.

PRISON LABOR AND FREE LABOR.

Total number of prisoners or inmates employed, 2,565; free laborers employed in same industries in state, 43,032; prisoners or inmates allowed by 10 per cent law, 303; total number in excess of law (six industries), 1,314; per cent prisoner or inmates to free labor employed, 5.96; per cent prisoners or inmates employed in excess of law, 181.34.

It will be noticed that the total number employed in the six industries in violation of the 10 per cent law, is 1,314, or 118.34 per cent.

Getting the Musical Pitch.

Musical pitch has a curious tendency to creep up. It is said that Bach's music sounds much differently now from what it did when Bach wrote it, because the instruments are now pitched higher. In 1882 it was found that the pitch of high A at the Vienna Court Opera had crept from the prescribed 435 double vibrations a second to 443, and in 1885 this number had further increased to 450.

Accordingly a musical conference was held, and a resolution was taken to re-establish the old pitch of 435 vibrations per second. Upon this announcement the Reichsanstalt, the imperial physical and technical institute of Germany, set up standard instruments and has since tested and corrected many hundreds of tuning forks, shortening them if they are too low in pitch and thinning the arms if they are too high.

All the military orchestras of Germany are pitched alike, and the Reichsanstadt keeps the tuning forks correct. This solicitous care of the government in preserving standards is one reason why the world now goes to Germany in musical matters.—Pearson's.

Truth and Repose.

A self denial no less austere than the saint's is demanded of the scholar. He must worship truth and forego all things for that and choose defeat and pain so that his treasure in thought is thereby augmented. God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. Take which you please—you can never have both.

Between these as a pendulum man oscillates. He in whom the love of repose predominates will accept the first creed, the first philosophy, he meets, most likely his father's. He gets rest, commodity and reputation, but he shuts the door of truth. He in whom the love of truth predominates will keep himself aloof from all moorings and afloat.

He will abstain from dogmatism and recognize all the opposite negations between which as walls his being is swung. He submits to the inconvenience of suspense and imperfect opinions, but he is a candidate for truth as the other is not and respects the highest law of his being.—Emerson's "Essay on Intellect."

Didn't Care if He Did.

Over in West Virginia on one of the railroads is a little town called Sawyer. Close to the town the train passes through a tunnel. One day a nice looking young couple were on the train, and they never seemed to know that there was anybody else on the train. Oblivious to their surroundings they were like two souls with but a single thought. While the train was passing through the tunnel those near the young couple heard a succession of suspicious smacks something like a kiss with a dozen echoes. After the train had passed through the tunnel the brakeman came through the car and called out, "Sawyer," and the timid looking young man looked up and said: "I don't give a durn if you did. We are married."—Bristol Courier.

Running No Risk.

A troupe of wandering musicians were playing before a Swiss hotel. At the end of the performance one of the members left the group, approached the leader of the band and pulled out a little paper box, which he emptied into his left hand, while the eyes of the leader followed every movement.

He took a plate in his right hand, passed it around, and a large sum was collected, every one meanwhile wondering what he held in his left hand.

"Why, it's very simple," said the leader when questioned. "We are all subject to temptation, and to be sure of the fidelity of our collector he has to hold five flies in his left hand, and we count these first when he returns to make sure of the money."

Willing to Accompany Him.

A poor old Irishman, with an old and battered cornet, was making night hideous one evening in a quiet Edinburgh square. A smart young "guardian of the peace" stepped up to him and in a very peremptory tone said:

"Come, come, my man, you must stop that or accompany me."

"Wid all the pleasure in loife, sor," replied Pat. "What are ye goin' to sing?"—London Telegraph.

His Conscience Clear.

"Can you truthfully say that you went into office with an absolutely clear conscience?" inquired the very familiar but unworldly friend.

"Of course I can," answered Senator Sorghum in a tone of slight irritation; "I never yet failed to pay every cent I promised for a vote."—Washington Star.

If You Could Look into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Le Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

SAFETY STOP FOR AUTOS.

Inventor Hopes to Prevent Machines From Running Away.

As accidents arising from a runaway automobile are not uncommon, an automatic appliance invented by Arthur L. Stevens of New York city for their prevention is of considerable importance. It consists, says the Philadelphia Times, in an arrangement by which in case the occupant is thrown out the power is immediately shut off and which can also be used as an auxiliary means of stopping the carriage when the ordinary controlling gear becomes disarranged.

In an electric vehicle the wires leading from the battery to the motor are

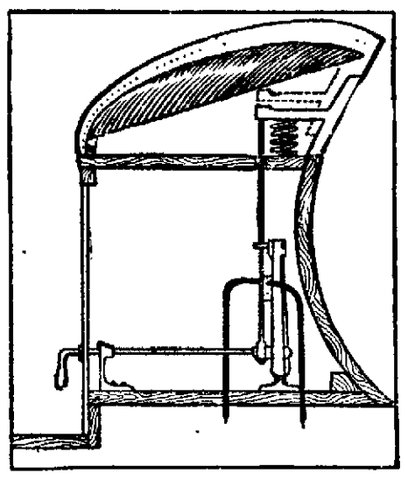


DIAGRAM SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF SAFETY STOP.

conveyed through an automatic switch situated under the seat occupied by the driver. The switch remains inoperative while the driver is seated, but opens the instant he rises. To accomplish this the seat is hinged at the front and provided with a spring at the rear, and to its under surface there is attached a rod which runs to and operates the switch, so that when the driver rises the power is at once automatically interrupted. In a gasoline or steam carriage the rod can be connected with a valve and thus shut off the power supply.

New Way to Use Sun's Heat.

Knut C. Wideen of New York has devised a new method of collecting and utilizing the heat of the sun which he proposes to employ for melting metals and refractory ores. His apparatus consists simply of a large concave mirror composed of a great many small mirrors, all of the latter being so arranged as to reflect and concentrate the solar rays upon a second mirror opposite. This second glass returns the rays and focuses them upon a spot in the center of the first group of mirrors, where is located a smelting furnace. The heat thus produced is so high that iron or gold or silver soon becomes molten.

Plays With Fire and Gasoline.

The deadly gasoline explosion is a thing of the past if the invention of Alfred Tanzer of Cleveland will do all that he claims for it. By adding two small appliances to a can, stove or any receptacle containing gasoline or any other liquid dangerous because of its explosive gases Mr. Tanzer guarantees to make the whole as harmless as a pail of water. The invention is in two parts. It appears to consist of two hollow brass fittings attached to the top and to the muzzle of the can. The device, which is still kept a secret, is concealed within the tubes.

Sulphuric Acid For Snake Bites.

Those who fear snakes or live where snakes are found will find comfort in the assurance of Dr. John H. Henry of Montgomery that sulphuric acid is a specific. Dr. Henry says: "The poison of animals and snakes is intensely alkaline, and sulphuric acid taken internally and injected hypodermically, diluted or pure, in the fang puncture immediately kills the poison. This discovery was made by a gentleman who says he has been bitten by snakes and insects over a hundred times."

A Tricycle Street Sweeper.

A Boston man, Andrew J. Reynolds, has invented a street sweeper which is decidedly interesting. It is a tricycle, ridden by a man in ordinary fashion, and carries at its rear end a box to hold the sweepings. As the machine progresses a large toothed wheel inside of the box engages a smaller wheel that causes a cylindrical brush to revolve, and the debris loads itself automatically into the receptacle provided. The tricycle may be run by footpower or by motor if desired.

Rubies.

The journal Le Diamant says there are three varieties of ruby—oriental, Siamese and the spinel. The first is the most beautiful of all colored gems. They are becoming more and more rare and, weight for weight, are valued ten to twenty fold the price of diamonds. The best come from Ceylon, India and China. The Siamese rubies are very dark red; the spinel is less richly colored. The largest ruby known is one of the crown jewels of Russia.

Atmosphere of Planet Jupiter.

Mr. Percival Lowell, director of the Flagstaff observatory in Arizona, has recently published a determination of the refraction of the atmosphere of the planet Jupiter obtained from occultations of the satellites. The resulting value is eight minutes of arc for the exterior layers of the atmosphere. It also follows from the observation that the atmosphere is of great depth.

The Height of Waves.

At the Glasgow meeting of the British Association For the Advancement of Science Mr. Vaughan Cornish read a paper on the size of waves at sea. He gave the following table as the average of the heights of a number of successive waves: Hurricane, 28.54 feet; strong gale, 20.64 feet; gale, 15.42 feet; strong breeze, 10.83 feet.

A Good Hearted Man,

or in other words, men with good sound hearts, are not very numerous. The increasing number of sudden deaths from heart disease daily chronicled by the press, is proof of the alarming prevalence of this dangerous complaint, and as no one can foretell just when a fatal collapse will occur, the danger of neglecting treatment is certainly a very risky matter. If you are short of breath, have pain in left side, smothering spells, palpitation, unable to lie on side, especially the left, you should begin taking

J. A. Kreamer.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

J. A. Kreamer of Arkansas City, Kans., says: "My heart was so bad it was impossible for me to lie down, and I could neither sleep nor rest. My decline was rapid, and I realized I must get help soon. I was advised to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, which I did, and candidly believe it saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists on guarantee.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A WEBFOOT PROPELLER.

New Device Which May Greatly Increase Speed of Steamships.

A Sioux City man named Martin A. Peterson is the inventor of a propelling mechanism for steamships which he believes will revolutionize navigation. It is a contrivance whereby ocean steamers may attain the speed of railroad trains. It saves a large part of the energy wasted by the screw propeller, and it will largely do away with the rolling of a vessel in a storm. These are the claims made for his invention by Mr. Peterson.

The most remarkable feature about Mr. Peterson's invention is its simplicity. The action of his propelling mechanism is very similar to that one might imagine in a webfooted horse swimming at a trot. Five paddles are arranged on each side of the vessel. The forward two on one side and the rear three on the opposite side act simultaneously in the same direction. When five of the paddles are in this manner making a push on the water, the other five are coming back preparatory to making a push.

Each of these paddles is as exact a reproduction of a duck's foot as it is possible to make of steel, and the action is very similar. Indeed, the idea was suggested to Mr. Peterson by his observation of a duck swimming.

He noticed that when the duck made a stroke the web was expanded and struck the water with great force; that when the foot was brought back for another stroke the web was closed, so that it cut the water with the minimum of resistance, and that in propelling itself it used practically none of the water a second time. All of these features he has embodied in his device.

A GOWN OF GLASS.

Wonderful Dress Worn by Miss Ellene Jaqua of Brooklyn.

The most wonderful dress in the world is owned by an American singer, Miss Ellene Jaqua of Brooklyn, who has recently purchased for the sum of $1,250 the gown made of spun glass which was such a feature of the costume exhibit at the Paris exhibition.

The gown differs materially from the famous glass dress shown at the World's fair in Chicago and purchased by the Infanta Eulalie, for the dress in the possession of the Spanish princess cannot be worn on account of the fragility of the strands of glass, which snap and splinter with the slightest effort to bend them. Therefore Miss Jaqua is the first woman to wear a real glass gown. Indeed her dress is really more serviceable than the average ball costume.

The glass blowers of Dresden, Germany, who fashioned this wonderful gown, were five months in "blowing" the cloth. Infinite care and labor were necessary to blow the glass until the strands or threads were strong and yet pliable enough to be woven into a cloth that could be cut and handled.

Fourteen yards of extra wide glass cloth, thirty-five yards of spun glass braid and twenty-five yards of glass fringe were required for the dress. In spite of this quantity of cloth the dress is no heavier than an ordinary evening gown of the softest material.

The Best Cakes For Keeping.

The best cakes for keeping are the ordinary rich fruit cake, dried apple cake, English pound cake and old fashioned loaf cake, which you will find called election cake in some cookbooks. Never add nuts to any cake you plan to keep for some time. They will mold in a few weeks and ruin the cake entirely, says a culinary authority.

Notes From The Jewelers' Circular.

The jeweled button fastening on cardcases, pocketbooks, etc., remains a favorite.

The tendency to very soft or time worn tints in metals for tableware, vases and similar objects has been long apparent in silver.

The old fashioned combination of mother of pearl and silver is regaining favor for umbrella handles.

Souvenir cups in silver and in the new pure tin metal promise to make a good run this season.

Old fashioned candlesticks in many styles are now objects of value.

Combinations of green, yellow and red gold are decidedly the last word in jewelry.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

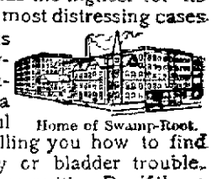
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Taught by Experience.

"We shall need," said the officer who was arranging for the government expedition, "food supplies for six men and a boy."

"Supplies for eight men," said the secretary, jotting it down. "What else?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Neglected Apple.

Mrs. Benham—You used to say that I was the apple of your eye.

Benham—Well, what of it?

Mrs. Benham—Nothing, except that you don't seem to care as much for fruit as you once did.

Sort of Circular Insanity.

A French judge has declared that a man must be mad who writes poetry. However that may be, the editor he sends it to generally is.—Los Angeles Times.

ASK Druggist for 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm

Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c. Trial Size 10c.; at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St. New York

Holiday Headquarters

In Our Line

Stetson Fine Soft Hats.....$4 and $5

Auerbach's Fine Neckwear, New Puffs, 4-in-Hands, Tecks and The Twain.....50c and $1.50

Umbrellas, Detachable Handles, Leather Covers, guaranteed .....$2 00 to $6.00

Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes.

Fine Silk Suspenders, 1 Pair in a Box.

Boys' Fancy Skating Caps.....50c

Gloves, Mittens, Night Shirts, Bath Robes, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Collars and Cuffs, Traveling Bags, Monarch and Stag Brand Shirts.

Garland Unlaundered Shirts, Best in the World, for 50c.

Doll's Hat, Glove and Shirt Store,

4 EAST MAIN STREET.

The Pains of Kidney Disease

Warn You Against the Most Dreadfully Fatal of Disorders You Can be Cured by Promptly Using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Pain is nature's signal whereby she warns man of approaching danger. Few diseases are so dreadfully fatal as disorders of the kidneys and few are accompanied by more severe pains and discomforts.

One of the most common symptoms of kidney disease is the smarting, scalding sensation when passing water which is likely to come very frequently and at inconvenient times. Then there is the dull, heavy aching in the small of the back and down the limbs.

When these pains are accompanied by deposits in the urine after it has stood for twenty-four hours you may be sure that you are a victim of kidney disease and should not lose a single day in securing the world's greatest kidney cure—Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. J. Curtiss, a well known R. R. engineer, living at 191 Murry street, Binghamton, N. Y., writes:

"Soon after going on the road I began to be troubled by severe pains in my back accompanied by such terrible weakness that I was obliged to stop work for days at a time.

"Hearing of the good results obtained by uring Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I gave them a trial. They helped me almost immediately, and now I can truthfully say that I am as well as any man, thanks to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

See that you get the genuine, with portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase.

For sale by E. S. Craig.

Hobby Horses and Go-Carts Regardless of Cost.

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

THE SELLING of CHRISTMAS GOODS

Continues Briskly all Through the Big Store.

The choice assortments of things at every turn that are suitable for gifts and the attractiveness of our prices are, of course, accountable for our large Holiday trade.

BEAUTIFUL RUGS.

For any one who owns a home or furnishes a room, a nice rug will be appropriate and highly pleasing as a Christmas gift. Here are a few suggestions as to kinds, sizes and prices.

Smyrnas and Moquettes in popular sizes, considerable under real value at.....$1.98

Axminster Rugs, size 27x63, a large selection of them at $2.50

Large Size Rugs, Smyrnas and Moquettes, one yard wide and two yards long. $3.50

Bigelow Axminsters, 2 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. A very choice showing of them. We have never shown rugs that we thought were as attractive in designs and colorings, and they are selling here much under price. Many stores ask $5. Our price is only..... $3.98

A big line of the finer quality rugs, Wiltons and Axminsters, in various sizes. Prices up to $7.50

Room Size Rugs, Smyrnas, Body Brussels, Axminsters and Wiltons—a stock of over fifty to select from. All choice patterns in beautiful color effects. Prices range from $9.98 for a Smyrna up to $35 for a fine Wilton.

Foot Stools gilded metal base, finely upholstered just the thing for a fine present. These prices 49c, 75c, $1, $1.19, $1.39.

Bissell Sweepers make good and useful gifts. We have the latest improved models, $2.50 and $3.

Attractive Hosiery.

No department of our store is better prepared for Holiday trade than our big Hosiery department. Fancy hosiery and all the staple kinds are here ready for your choosing.

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, plain and drop stitch, black only $1.98

Ladies' Black Silk Plaited Hose, a beautiful quality...$1.00

Ladies' Lisle Hose, black and fancies, 40c, 50c and 75c.

Fine Black Cashmere Hose, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c and 75c.

Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose, 10c, 19c, 25c, 40c and 50c.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, worth a quarter 18c

Children's Extra Heavy Hose, sizes 6 to 10. Best value we have ever known at 10c

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WITH THE DOCTORS

The first milestone on the journey toward bloodless surgery has been reached. Its name is adrenalin, that being the title of a chemical composition recently discovered by Dr. Jokichi Takamine, a well known and highly educated Japanese. Adrenalin is to medicine what liquid air is to science, the only difference being that the chemical is under complete control, with unlimited possibilities before it.

By the local application of adrenalin, in solution of one part to 5,000, operations may be performed on the nose, ear and eye without the spilling of a drop of blood. Such operations have also been performed with adrenalin in solution of one part to 10,000.

Thus has it been demonstrated that the discovery is the most powerful medicine known and at the same time, it might be said, the most expensive. Physicians buy it at $1 a grain, or $7,000 a pound.

The isolation of the blood pressure raising constituent of the suprarenal gland is of course the chief virtue of adrenalin, and its uses and developments along this particular line are unlimited. It has also been ascertained, however, that adrenalin is a most powerful cardiac stimulant, and it has been hinted by physicians that it may be possible to resuscitate persons who have apparently died of heart failure.

Diphtheria Germs Fifteen Years Old.

In a recent investigation which was made to discover in what manner diphtheria was contracted it developed that two children had made their way to an attic and had there opened an old trunk and played with toys that belonged to a child who had died of diphtheria fifteen years previously. There was no other way in which the disease could have been contracted.

Seasickness Exposition.

An exposition dealing with all the means for preventing seasickness has been held at Ostend. It comprised apparatus for diminishing the effects of the motion of a vessel, plans of special vessels; designed to avoid movements producing seasickness; apparatus for holding the viscera (abdomen) rigidly in place, plans for ventilation and renewal of the air of cabins, deodorizing agents, hygiene of seasickness, remedies, etc.

Effect of Light on Silkworms.

Some curious experiments with silkworms made recently in France may be used as the basis of a new sex theory even more remarkable than that of Dr. Schenk of Vienna. The experiments were made by M. Camille Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, and were described at a meeting of the Academie des Sciences by M. Bouquet de la Grye, who declared that tests made on a great number of silkworms showed that those bred under natural light produced an equal number of male and female worms, while those bred under a glass of a light violet color produced 77 per cent of males.

Device to Measure Wits.

An Iowa professor, Carl E. Seashore, comes to the center with a psycho mechanical device to measure brain power. Professor Seashore says: "I can tell what scholar is the brightest, what pupil is the earnest plodder, what one is quick but unreliable. In short, the psychelograph will test the power of the individual and compare the capacity of many persons to do certain kinds of work specified, to associate ideas, to develop mental working power with age and to perform any other mental acts and services."

Boon For Submarine Travel.

The new cleptoscope of Signors Rosso and Laurenti, two Italian naval engineers, is claimed to be the most successful solution thus far of the problem of giving vision to the crews of submarine vessels. It has a range of 60 degrees, showing objects on the water distinctly and without distortion, and the only part of the apparatus reaching above the surface is a practically invisible tube five inches in diameter.

Boiler Inspection In France.

The laws governing boiler inspections in France are exceedingly liberal, which does not imply that they are exceedingly safe to the public. Boilers must be inspected when made, when repaired and when changing owners; also every tenth year anyhow. "Voluntary inspection," whatever that may be, must be at "reasonable intervals."

WOOD AND FLOWER

Gunnar Anderson, a Scandinavian botanist, makes a specialty of the study of plant growth inside the arctic circle. The total number of flowering species so far identified is about 900, of which 435 are in Iceland, 286 in Greenland and the rest mostly in Spitzbergen.

The arctic summers, though short, are often hot and dry, and the lack of moisture keeps plant life dwarfed. Many of the species are the same as in larger forms in southern lands.

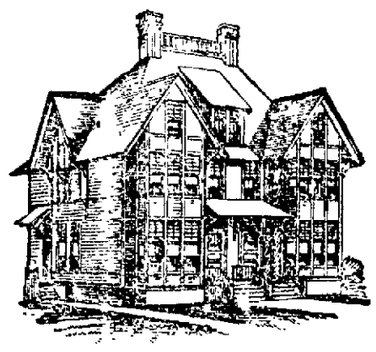
Parsnips Poisonous When Wild.

The common garden parsnip, Pastinaca sativa, when it runs wild becomes a skin poison, somewhat after the manner of Rhus toxicodendron. It is especially poisonous when the dew is on, but when dry is said to be entirely safe. Upon children's hands and feet this wild parsnip will set up quite a smart rash, but a wash of salt water is said to be a speedy cure.

A $3,000 DOUBLE HOUSE.

The Plans Provide For a Neat and Very Pleasing Structure.

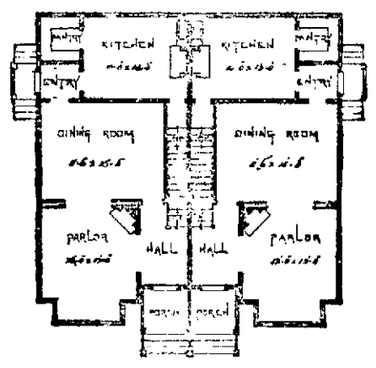
Times, places and circumstances have at all periods been good governors of people who have or may have had real estate that they wanted to improve, and among the many ways that have yet been devised to produce a large amount of room at a small cost, giving the necessary accommodations to separate families, the double house, undoubtedly stands ahead as far as economy is concerned. One lot is thus made to do the duty of two, one chimney, one wall and one roof doing likewise, and while we have not fully made up our minds to accept the double house system as a sure indication of the near approach of the millennium yet we are willing to accept it as a nearer approach to the attainment of a home—even though it may seem to be only half a home—than that system, so prevalent in our country at the present day, of putting



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

one family on a floor directly over another, the beauties of which are a theme poets never sing about. But still the double house has its many drawbacks, such as the owner of one half painting the exterior white and the other brown, as is frequently the case, plenty of proof of which can be seen in this locality, or one adding a bay window and enlarging, while the other is anxious to sell out on account of his neighbor's disposition to be always making improvements, with which his pocketbook will not allow him to keep pace and plenty of like trouble in the same spirit that we could enumerate, all of which we know from actual observation and experience.

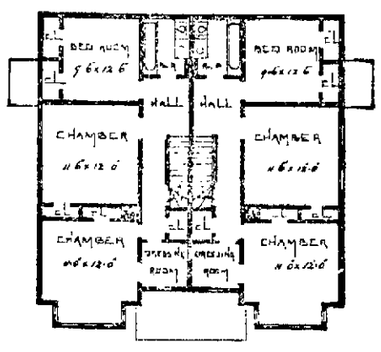
The double house should be the property of one man, as then he can live in one half and either rent the other or let it stand empty to suit his pleasure; can paint, tear down and build up when it suits his fancy, or can make both sides



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

into one should his family wants demand it, and thus eventually convert it into a home, for we must say that the half double house never yet associated itself in our minds other than as a mere stopping place, wherein we are waiting for the home that is to be and sometimes never comes.

The design here illustrated shows a neat and attractive front, and one which cannot fail to please even the most fastidious double house critic, and if they are as numerous all over our country as here they are legion. The halls are in the center of the building, stairs being placed back from front doors, which gives a roomy entrance, the stairs to cellar being under main stairs and reached from the kitchen. Each half contains six good rooms, with bathroom, dressing room,



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

pantry, closets, etc., with a large attic over the whole, which is divided by center wall running up to the roof.

The frame is a balloon, sheathed and clapboarded; roof, shingled on lath; underpinning of brick; inside blinds to bay windows, outside blinds elsewhere, except cellar and dormer. That it is accomplishing considerable for a small equivalent is fully seen when such a house as this is erected in a first class manner, with all improvements, for the sum of $3,000.

Beautifying Walls.

It is taken for granted that an intelligent plan has arranged wall spaces with some relation at least to the use of the room. It is only recently, however, that the thought of the best place for bureau or bed, for the bookcases of a library, for the sideboard in a dining room, has been any part of the architect's consideration. The long, narrow rooms of a city house are a great problem in this way, a fireplace being often in the center, with a door directly opposite. The open fire, which we must cling to for its cheerfulness, has thus no privacy, and it is plain at once that the door should be moved farther down and, to balance matters, a piece of furniture nearly its height be placed at a corresponding distance. In any really well designed room there should be a dado not over 2½ feet high, finished for all simple houses in sunken panelings and more strongly marked moldings.

Frieze of Prints For Paneled Wall.

Prints and posters are very effective for the country house. The small foyer hall of a cottage on Long Island has oddly decorated walls. They are wainscoted to within two feet of the not very high ceiling. The space above the wainscoting is painted green and serves as a background for pen and ink sketches, framed simply in passe partouts, with white mats and black bindings. The wainscot is in panels, and in the top row of these ready-made receptacles for picture prints of a uniform size have been set flat.

ONE ROOM MADE TWO.

An Arrangement of Special Interest In Light Housekeeping.

When one must make a single room do double or treble duty, as often occurs in light housekeeping, an excellent idea suggested in The Household will come into play.

Have a set of shelves built by a carpenter as high and long as needed to answer your purpose. These are to be placed at right angles with the wall, as

A DIVIDED ROOM.

shown by the sketch, the bookcase on one side and a divan seat with pillows arranged on the other side.

Quite a large screen can be formed in this way, especially if a second bookcase is added or another one placed at right angles with the first, thus fencing off a portion of the room for the bed and toilet appointments.

The shelves need not necessarily be used for books on the bedroom side; they may be utilized the same as bureau drawers if a curtain is hung before them to exclude the dust.

The seats arranged on the other side of the shelves may be common wooden boxes covered with denim or other cotton material, the seat formed by the cover of the box to be stuffed with cotton batting.

These boxes will be found very useful for eking out closet room, which is limited when one is living in rooms or boarding.

New Wedding Idea.

At a pretty country wedding celebrated last week the piazzas and lawn were beautifully decorated with hydrangeas, which the extensive gardens of the bride's home furnished in unusual profusion, says the New York Post. The altar arranged at one end of the parlor was beautifully decorated and bowered with the same blooms mingled with ferns and evergreens. Bunches of the blossoms stood in large jars and vases in the spacious hall and banked the great fireplace. When the newly wedded pair started away in the late afternoon, the guests lined the way from the house to the entrance gate of the grounds, every one provided with hydrangeas, and through this lane of pelting flowers the bridal carriage was driven. It was a poetic and picturesque change from the usual rice shower.

Banana Diet For Dyspepsia.

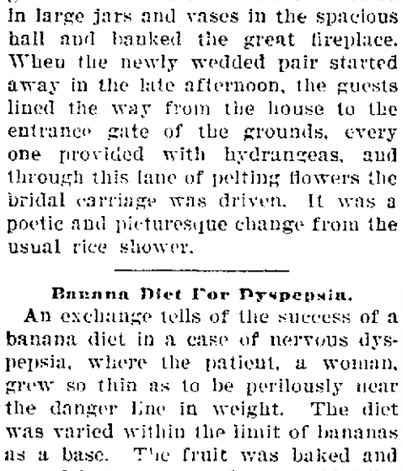
An exchange tells of the success of a banana diet in a case of nervous dyspepsia, where the patient, a woman, grew so thin as to be perilously near the danger line in weight. The diet was varied within the limit of bananas as a base. The fruit was baked and served hot or prepared as a cold jelly, was served in fritters, and biscuits made of banana flour were eaten. It was found the delicately cooked banana was at first the more acceptable; but, as the woman thrived under the treatment, perfectly ripe bananas were freely eaten raw. Many food specialists consider that this fruit contains valuable nutritive elements in an easily assimilated form. If eaten raw, to be digestible it must be used when thoroughly ripe, but not in the least overripe.

Novel Way to Serve Clam Chowder.

At a small beach party the other day, says the New York Post, clam chowder was included in the menu. One of the three cottage housekeepers who served the supper had the happy thought to get from the neighboring bakery a quantity of common milk rolls. From each one of these, with a fork, she removed all the inside crumb, crisped the shells in the oven and when supper was served filled each roll cup with hot, thick clam chowder. The rapid disappearance of the combination testified to the appreciation of its excellence.

Autumn Sporting Dress.

Dresses which the fashion plates and shops designate as for the mountains, for shooting, fishing and other pur-



GOLF COSTUME—SHOOTING COSTUME.

poses are in fact in many cases only just sensible costumes which make excellent walking dresses for fall and winter, being both short and plain.

The golf costume shown is a prevailing style and can be carried out in any of the usual materials. The shooting garb is in light brown checked tweed.

HYGIENE

It is perhaps one of the signs of the times to these alert for indications that the art of breathing has become more and more a subject of attention, says the New York Journal. Oculists as well as physiologists go deeply into its study in a way hardly to be touched upon in a limited space. Physicians have cured aggravated cases of insomnia by long drawn, regular breaths, fever stricken patients have been quieted, stubborn forms of indigestion made to disappear.

A tendency to consumption may be overcome, as some authority has within the past few years clearly demonstrated, by exercise in breathing. Seasickness, too, may be surmounted and the victim of hypnotic influence taught to withstand the force of an energy directed against him.

There is a famous physician of Munich who has written an extensive work upon the subject of breathing. He has, besides, formulated a system by which asthmatic patients are made to walk without losing breath, while sufferers from weaknesses of the heart are cured. At Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, his patients are put through a certain system of breathing and walking. The mountain paths are all marked off with stakes of different colors, indicating the number of minutes in which a patient must walk the given distance, the breathing and walking being in time together. As the cure progresses the ascents are made steeper and steeper.

Learn How to Exercise.

Exercise, we are now taught, should be adjusted to temperament. From his Yale studies Mr. W. W. Davis concludes that the phlegmatic type of temperament is characterized by the presence of much reserve energy of muscle and nerve cell, while the nervous type has less reserve energy, but a greater ability to use the energy at hand; hence the nervous persons require light practice for developing strength and the phlegmatic vigorous practice.

Private Roof Gardens.

A writer in The Hospital calls attention to the desirability in the interest of the health of city bred children of providing some place of exercise where they can get air and sunlight free from the objections that are connected with the streets and suggests for the purpose roof gardens on private houses. He says, "Infinitely better would it be for a child to play about in its roof conservatory, as it could do for hours every day, than to take its perfunctory walk or be wheeled through the city streets at a level of only about thirty inches from the ground," and then, that his idea "is not merely to build a playroom on the roof, but to make this glass covered room itself form the roof of the building, much as a weaving shed is made to form the roof of a mill in the textile factories in the north of England."

A Substitute For Leather.

It is reported from Coburg by Consul General Hughes that a Frenchman has invented a process by which refuse skins and hides are converted into an artificial leather called "fibroleum." He takes the waste scraps from all sources and cuts them into very small pieces. These are put into a vat containing an intensely alkaline solution. After the mass has become pulpy it is taken out and passed through a specially constructed machine.

A Smokeless Flashlight.

A French scientific investigator believes he has discovered a flashlight powder compound which is practically smokeless. The principle is to keep the magnesia that is formed when magnesium powder is exploded as much as possible attached to a heavy substance that will not easily fly about and which soon falls of its own weight. A substance suitable for this purpose is found in the binoxide of barium.

Substitute For Oil Paint.

Cerusina is a new product of M. Lepine intended as a substitute of oil paint. It is a mixture of animal glue and white lead, with the addition of a varying proportion of borax and a small quantity of potash or nitric acid. The usual pigments are added for the various colors.

Chimes Rung by Air.

The chimes of St. Patrick's cathedral New York city, are now rung by compressed air, the bells being actuated through the medium of electrical devices.

RAILROADING

A new method of heating cars has been adopted in Christiania and Stockholm. The apparatus consists of long perforated boxes, one under each length of seats. The boxes are filled with red-hot briquettes of compressed coal prepared so that no smoke or smell results from their consumption. Iron sheeting is arranged under the seats, which allows the fumes to escape to the open air.

On fresh air passing through a ventilator placed under the coalbox at the bottom of the car the hot, combustible gases pass through this iron sheeting throughout its entire length, diffusing a steady heat into the car through a set of perforated iron plates placed between the legs of the seats. The speed of the car develops sufficient draft to completely consume the briquettes.

It is asserted the system has been found entirely satisfactory, even on the score of economy.

Getting a Day Off.

A certain government officer was noted for being a hard taskmaster to those who were under him, the servants in his own establishment being no exception. His valet was expected to be on duty 365 full days in the year.

Being detailed to accompany a scientific expedition on an extended cruise, the officer talked a little in communicating the news to his personal attendant.

"Well, James," he said, "how would you like to go with me around the world?"

"Do we go from east to west, sir?" asked the valet.

"Yes."

"We lose a day in going that way, don't we?"

"We do."

"Well, sir, I'd like it first rate. It would give me one day off."

His master was so pleased with the aptness of the retort that he gave him a week off to prepare for the trip.—Youth's Companion.

A bachelor says that love is a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart and an inflammation of the brain.—Chicago News.

Houses in London are sold with or without their "furnishings and fitments."

Not Durable.

"Marriages may be made in heaven," he said thoughtfully, "but if so, they're dealing in a cheaper grade of goods up there every year. They don't last anything like the way they used to."—Chicago Post.

A Fair Supposition.

"Who is that man who keeps saying it is always the unexpected that happens?"

"I'm not sure—probably an attache of the weather bureau."—Washington Star.

Impressive Condemnation.

Speaking with a farmer about one of his neighbors, I said, "So-and-so is a good man." He looked at me steadily without making any reply.

"So-and-so is a good man," I repeated in a louder tone, fancying he must be deaf.

Then the farmer answered, "I heard what you said."—New York Herald.

Terrible Effect of Eloquence.

An unfortunate man has obtained access to rich Baron Rapineau. He depicts his misfortunes, his misery, in so moving a manner that the baron, with tears in his eyes and his voice choked with sobs, calls to his servant:

"Jean, put this poor fellow out in the street! He is breaking my heart!"—Exchange.

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A Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

"About five years ago I was troubled with catarrh of the lower bowel," says C. T. Chisholm 484 Dearborn Chicago, "and although I consulted several eminent physicians who prescribed for me, I found their remedies failed in any way to relieve me, and the trouble almost became chronic. After suffering several months, I one day concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I beg to assure you that I was most agreeably surprised to find that after taking two doses of the remedy that I was completely relieved of the disease that had cost me so much trouble and annoyance. I am thankful to say that I have not suffered from it since." For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

Different and Better.

Different from all others because they contain no opium or any of its derivatives. Better than all others because they effect a cure through the Nerves and Heart. Such are Cliuic Headache Wafers when taken for the cure of a headache. The safest and most reliable remedy known. Take no other. All druggists, 10 cents.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	82
Loose hay, per ton	10 00
Baled hay	11-12
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn	55-58
Oats	38
Clover Seed	4 50-4 75
Timothy Seed	1 50-2 00
Rye, per bu	$ 50
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool	16-22
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	
Potatoes, per bushel	75 80
Apples	75-1 00
Cabbage, doz	40
White beans	2 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	22
Eggs (fresh)	25
Live Spring Chickens, per lb	07
Chickens, dressed per lb	09-10
Turkeys, dressed 12c Live	8½
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Lard	10
Sides	06 to 07

The Handsomest Calendar

Of the season (in ten colors) six beautiful heads (on six sheets, 10x12 inches), reproductions of paintings by Moran, issued by General Passenger Department, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rdilway, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

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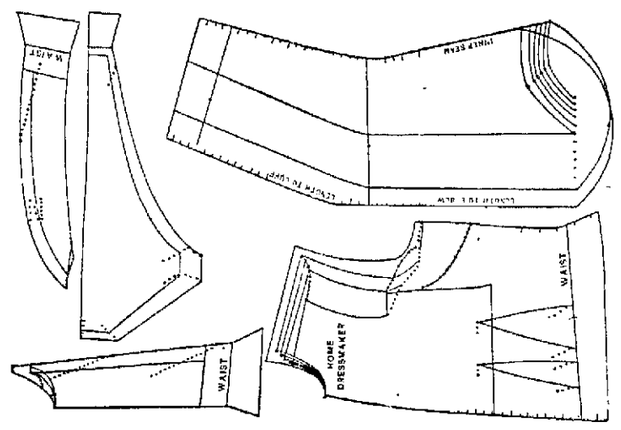

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